

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3103.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1887.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The NINETY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the CORPORATION will take place in WILLIS'S ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at Half-past Six for Seven precisely. The Earl of LYTON, G.C.B., in the chair.

Stewards.
Arthur C. Alinger, Esq.
Alfred Austin, Esq.
Rev. Charles J. Ball.
S. B. Bancroft, Esq.
A. R. Bateman, Esq.
Herbert Bestwick, Esq., LL.B.
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George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S.
Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.
Major Arthur Griffith.
Frank Harris, Esq.
Rev. H. Holden, LL.D.
H. R. G. Bonavia Hunt, F.R.S.E.
Professor John W. Judd, F.R.S.
G. M. Kennedy, Esq., C.B.
S. Laling, Esq.
Rev. Henry Latham.

The Secretary will be glad to send Tickets to any gentlemen who wish to attend the Dinner. Dinner Tickets, 2s. each.
7, Adelphi-terrace, W.C. A. LLEWELYN ROBERTS, Sec.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

TUESDAY NEXT (April 19), at 3 o'clock, JOHN HOPKINSON, Esq., M.A. D.Sc. F.R.S. M.Inst.C.E. M.R.I.—First of Four Lectures on Electricity. Half-a-Guinea the Course.

THURSDAY (April 21), at 3 o'clock, Professor DEWAR, M.A. F.R.S. M.R.I. Fullerton Professor of Chemistry, R.I.—First of Seven Lectures on the Chemistry of the Organic World. One Guinea.

SATURDAY (April 23), at 3 o'clock, R. VON LENDENFELD, Esq., Ph.D. F.R.S. B.Sc.—First of Three Lectures on Recent Scientific Research in Australia. Half-a-Guinea.

Subscription to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

FRIDAY (April 22), at 8 o'clock, Sir FRDERICK ABEL, C.B. D.C.L. F.R.S. M.R.I.—The Work of the Imperial Institute, at 9 o'clock.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
23, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

MONDAY, April 18th, 1887, 4 p.m. A Paper will be read by M. HENRI CORDIER on 'The Life and Work of the late Alexander Wylie.'
F. J. GOLDSMID, Secretary.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The TENTH MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 20th, at 25, Saville-street, Piccadilly, W. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m.

Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Paper read:—
'The Consecrated Well on Lancaster Castle Hill,' by Dr. J. Harker, J.P.

W. DE GREY BRICH, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary.
R. F. LOFTUS BURCH, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THURSDAY, 21st April, at 8.30 p.m., the following Paper will be read:—
'The White Races, the Founders of the First Civilisations,' by J. S. Stuart Glennie, M.A.

P. EDWARD DOVE, Secretary.
11, Chandos-terrace, Cavendish-square, W.

ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY, 22, ALBEMARLE-STREET.
W.—A MEETING will be held on MONDAY NEXT, the 18th inst., at 8 p.m., when Mr. F. C. CONYBEARE, M.A., will read a Paper on 'The Relation of Language to Thought.'

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JOURNALISTS.

A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the LONDON DISTRICT will be held in ANDERTON'S HOTEL, Fleet-street, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Delegates to the Leeds Conference, and transacting other business.

W. COLLINS, Hon. Sec. London District.

MR. WM. LEIGHTON JORDAN, F.R.G.S., is prepared to make ENGAGEMENTS for DELIVERING LECTURES on 'THE NEW PRINCIPLES of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,' and also, in separate Lectures, on 'OCEANIC CIRCULATION.'

These Lectures will form a restatement and further demonstration of the views advocated in the CATARACT LECTURES delivered in Willis's Rooms in November and December, 1877, on 'The New Theory of Volcanism; or, the Conflicting Action of Astral and Terrestrial Gravitation.'

Address WM. LEIGHTON JORDAN, 5, Gordon-street, W.C.

DRAMATIC and HUMOROUS RECITALS, by Mr. W. SERGEANT LEE, M.A. Public or private engagements. Address, Junior Garrick Club, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

ACADEMY for the HIGHER DEVELOPMENT of PIANO-FORTE PLAYING, 12, Hyde-street, Manchester-square, W. President—FRANKLIN TAYLOR. Director—OSCAR BERINGER. (Established 1873.)

The ANNUAL STUDENTS' CONCERT at Princess's Hall, June 4th.—The NEXT TERM will commence THURSDAY, April 26th. Entrance Day, 25th and 26th, from 10 to 5. Fee, Six Guineas.

For all particulars address the DIRECTOR.

THE HIBBERT LECTURE, 1887.—A COURSE of SIX LECTURES on 'THE ORIGIN and GROWTH of RELIGION as ILLUSTRATED by the BABYLONIAN RELIGION,' will be delivered by Professor SAYCE of the University of Oxford, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, on the following days, viz.—MONDAY, 25th and WEDNESDAY, 27th April; MONDAY, 2nd; WEDNESDAY, 4th; MONDAY, 9th; and WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at 5 p.m. Admission to the Course of Lectures will be by Ticket, without payment. Persons desirous of attending the Lectures are requested to send their Names and Addresses to Messrs. WILLIAMS & NORWICH, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C., not later than April 21st, and as soon as possible after that date Tickets will be issued to as many persons as the Hall will accommodate.

The same Course of Lectures will also be delivered by Professor SAYCE at Oxford, at 2.30 p.m., on each of the following days, viz.—THURSDAY, 28th; and SATURDAY, 30th April; and THURSDAY, 5th; SATURDAY, 7th; Thursday, 12th; and SATURDAY, 14th May. Admission to the Oxford Course will be free, without Ticket.

PERCY LAWFORD, Secretary to the Hibbert Trustees.

ROYAL SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The HUNDRED and SEVENTH EXHIBITION WILL OPEN on MONDAY, April 18—5, Pall Mall East.

EXHIBITION of FINE ARTS, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, WORKS of ART will be RECEIVED at the West Arena Entrance on MONDAY, 18th April, and on the following Days, to 23rd April inclusive, between the hours of 10 and 5.

EXHIBITION of FINE ARTS, ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—The Council of the Royal Albert Hall are prepared to RECEIVE for EXHIBITION such WORKS of ART as have been submitted to the Royal Academy this year and returned for want of space. The Days for the Reception of such Works will be WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 27th and 28th of April.

SOCIÉTÉ D'AQUARELLISTES FRANÇAIS.—NOW OPEN, the French Water-Colour Society's EXHIBITION in the GOUPII GALLERY (Mears, Bousso, Valadon & Co.), 116 and 117, New Bond-street. Over 250 Water-Colour Drawings by the first French Artists.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s. Catalogue, 6d. For a short time only.

JUBILEE EXHIBITION.—CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY will OPEN in MAY. Pictures will be received at the Shaftesbury Depository, Shaftesbury-avenue, Piccadilly Entrance 40, Rupert-street, on MONDAY, 27th and TUESDAY, 18th and 19th of April.—Full particulars on application to Mr. C. WESTWORTH, Sales Superintendent of the Gallery, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.

TURNER'S LIBER STUDIORUM.—A perfect and complete Set, in the finest states of the Plates, are NOW ON EXHIBITION at GLADWELL'S GALLERY, 20 and 21, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.; also ON VIEW the first twelve of a Series of Original Etchings by W. W. Burgess, F.S.P.A., of the Cathedrals and the Cathedral Towns of England and Wales now in course of publication.

FINE ARTS.—Mr. GRINDLEY, of Liverpool, is in WANT of an INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, of good address, for the FINE ARTS business. Age from 20 to 25 years. One who has a good knowledge of Engravings, Etchings, and Drawings preferred.—Applications by letter as to references to Church-street, Liverpool.

TO MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT and GENTLEMEN requiring a SECRETARY.—An ENGLISH GENTLEMAN of education, speaking French without accent, a trained Précis-Writer and Secretary, and rapid Correspondent, desires an ENGAGEMENT. Highest references of fifteen years.—Address SECRETARY, Dudley Library, 228, Clapham-road, S.W.

PUBLISHERS, JOURNALISTS, AUTHORS.—WANTED by a Lady, ENGLISHMAN ASSISTANT or SECRETARY to above. Could undertake Translations from French or German, Drawings, and Writes Short-hand.—LITERARY, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

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LITERARY WORK WANTED of any description. Translations, Copying, &c. Punctuality and despatch. References.—X. Y. Z., 38, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

SPANISH.—A Literary Lady desires TRANSLATIONS from the above, or any Work of Research. Perfectly conversant with Spanish Literature, Ancient and Modern.—Address M. M., 19, St. Oswald's-road, West Brompton, S.W.

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RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.—LESSONS in the above Language given by a Russian Gentleman.—Address RUSSIAN, 14, Leicester-square, Bayswater, W.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA.—The Offices of the above are now removed to 6, KIRBY-STREET, HATTON-GARDEN, E.C., where all communications to the Editor Rev. E. D. Price, F.G.S., should in future be addressed. April 5th, 1887.

THE late Rev. T. A. COCK, M.A.—Old Pupils of Queen's and King's Colleges, London, are informed that it is proposed to found a SCHOLARSHIP to Mr. COCK's memory at QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Harley-street. Old friends who wish to subscribe to this Scholarship Fund are invited to communicate with the LAY RECTOR, Queen's College, 43 and 45, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1, Trebovir-road, S.W. (close to Earl's Court Station).—ADVANCED CLASSES for GIRLS and ELEMENTARY CLASSES for YOUNG CHILDREN. Principal, Mrs. W. R. COLE.—A separate House adjoining for Resident Pupils.—The next Term will commence May 2nd.

GERMANY.—Prof. A. FLEISCHMANN, Eldena, Pommern. Thorough Study of German, French, and other branches. Summer resort for sea-bathing. Fine surroundings. Isle of Rügen. University of Greifswald. Send for particulars.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BOYS (Sons of Gentlemen). The Misses ADAMS, 3 and 4, Albert Villas, Canynge-square, Clifton, Bristol.

Referees:—The Very Rev. S. O. Madden, Dean of Cork, Deanery, Cork.—Col. Sir Arthur Macwraith, Bart., R.R. Carleton, Newport, Mon.—Walter Copland Perry, Esq., Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall.—Col. Sir Charles W. Wilson, K.C.B., R.E., Ordnance House, Southampton.—The Rev. J. M. Wilson, M.A., Head Master Clifton College.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Cooper's-hill, Staines.—THE COURSE of STUDY is arranged to FIT an ENGINEER for EMPLOYMENT in Europe, India, or the Colonies. Fifty Students will be admitted in September, 1887. For Competition the Secretary of State will offer Fifteen Appointments in the Indian Public Works Department, and Two in the Indian Telegraph Department.—For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, at the College.

EDUCATION.—SWITZERLAND.—International College, 'La Châtelaine,' New Geneva. First Grade School. Established 1857. Principal, Mr. Ch. Thudichum. Preparation for Commercial Life, Universities, Army, and Technical Schools. Modern Languages.—Address Vice-Principal, Mr. G. THUDICHUM (now in England), Waltham Abbey; or Dr. J. STANTON, Principal of Mayall College, Brixton, Secretary of the Society of Old Pupils of 'La Châtelaine.'

HYDE PARK, W.—25, Chilworth-street, Cleve-land-square.—CLASSES for LADIES in LITERATURE, HISTORY, COMPOSITION, LATIN, and MATHEMATICS, conducted by Miss LEE (Hon. Sec. Central Higher Local Board). EASTERN TERM commences MAY 2nd. Miss Lee receives intending Students on April 27th, from 11 to 1.

ENDSLEIGH HOUSE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL for GIRLS, 4, Endsleigh-gardens, N.W. (late Easton-square). RESIDENT PUPILS RECEIVED. Fees for Day Pupils from 2 to 5 Guineas per Term.

NEXT TERM will commence APRIL 20th. For Prospectuses apply to Lady Principal.

THE DEAN of WESTMINSTER wishes to RECOMMEND an EDUCATIONAL HOME for GIRLS at Kensington, where his daughter has been for three years. Resident French Governess, good Masters, careful individual training, and attention to health. Over-pressure and cramming avoided.—Address L. L. A., at Mr. E. Stanford's, 55, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION to fill up VACANCIES on the FOUNDATION and EXHIBITIONS will begin on JUNE 14th.—For particulars apply to the HEAD MASTER.

S. T. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for filling up about FOUR VACANCIES on the Foundation will be held on the 21st APRIL, 1887.

For information apply to Mr. S. BROWNE, Bursar, St. Paul's School, West Kensington.

ST. PAUL'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 1, Pembroke-villas, Bayswater, W.

MR. E. C. EDDY, M.A., late Exhibitioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late Assistant Master at St. Paul's Preparatory School, West Kensington, PREPARES BOYS for the ENTRANCE and FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS at St. Paul's School.

Arrangements have been made for the Pupils of this School to have the use of the large recreation ground of the West Kensington School on half-holidays for Cricket, Gymnastics, &c.

The School will REOPEN for Midsummer Term on TUESDAY, April 20.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION, UNIVERSITY of LONDON.—A Special Course of Lectures and Practical Work (four afternoons a week) on BIOLOGY (Animal Series), under the direction of Professor RAY LANKESTER, will be given at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, during the Summer Session, adapted to the requirements of Candidates for the above Examination, commencing May 5th.

A Course of Lectures will also be given by Dr. R. von LENDENFELD, Assistant in the Zoological Laboratory of University College, on PARASITIC WORMS, commencing on the same day, and adapted to the requirements of Students of Medicine and Zoology.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, University College, Gower-street, W.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. ADVANCED INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Dr. S. RIDGILL will give a Course of 30 Lectures on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 p.m., commencing April 20th. The Course is intended for Students reading for Honours in Chemistry at the University of London July Examinations. Recent progress in Physical Chemistry and the Study of the Rarer Elements form part of the Course. Fee, 3s. 2d.

J. M. ROXBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

PREPARATORY CLASS for the SONS of GENTLEMEN (exclusive of 13, Somerset-street, Portman-square.—The SUMMER TERM commences on THURSDAY, April 22nd.—Prospectus forwarded on application to Miss WOODMAN (Mrs. George Davenport).

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL of PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.—The NEXT TERM OPENS on MONDAY, May 2. I. MECHANICAL COURSE. II. CIVIL ENGINEERING DIVISION. III. COLONIAL SECTION. Special preparation for Colonial Life and Exploring. Prospectus on application. F. K. J. SHENTON, Superintendent Educational Department.

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Students who have Matriculated and are intending to enter or who have already entered at any one of the London Medical Schools for the purely Medical Portion of their Studies, can prepare for the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION at University College, under Prof. Williamson, LL.D. F.R.S., Prof. Carey Foster, F.R.S., Prof. Oliver, F.R.S., and Prof. Lankester, LL.D. F.R.S. Fee for the complete Course of Study required, including Lectures and Laboratory Work, 35 Guineas.

For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, University College, Gower-street.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON (for LADIES), 43 and 45, Harley-street, W.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1833.—Principal, Rev. Canon EDWIN M.A. Lady Resident, Miss CROUCH. Pupils received from Fourteen years of age. Higher Course for Students above Eighteen. Boarders received by Miss Wood, 43, Harley-street, and by Miss Knorr, 2, Brunswick-place, Regent's Park. NEXT TERM begins APRIL 25th. Particulars of Secretary.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, 43 and 45, Harley-street, W. (for GIRLS from Five to Fourteen)—Lady Superintendent, Miss HAY. NEXT TERM begins APRIL 25th. Particulars of Secretary.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.

The PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS in the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, DUBLIN, is being offered. Candidates for that Office are requested to forward their testimonials to the UNDER-SECRETARY, Dublin Castle, on or before May 15th next, in order that the same may be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant of the Longin. The Candidate who may be selected for the above Professorship will have to enter upon his duties in October next. Dublin Castle, April 6th, 1887.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, LONDON, 8 and 9, York-place, E.-Ker-street, W.

ART SCHOOL FOR LADIES. Visitor—E. LONG, R.A. Professor—NORMAN TAYLOR, A.R.W.S. Assistant Teacher—Miss M. A. HEATH. The Professor of Physics will give during Easter Term a Course of Twenty Lectures on 'LIGHT and COLOUR.' Syllabus.

Light, its source and transmission—Camera Obscura—Shadows and their relation to the form and position of the objects causing them—Reflection of light and the laws of—Ancient and Modern Optics—Refraction of light and the distortion it produces—Lenses and the images they form—The eye, formation of images on the retina—Estimation of distance—The geometry of perspective—Double vision, stereoscopic vision, use of spectacles for long, short, and astigmatic sight—Decomposition of light, solar spectrum—The rainbow, its position and the order of colours—Hour of transparency and colour compound colours, complementary colours, colour blindness; colours in feathers, mother-of-pearl, &c.; colour of the sky. The Lectures will be delivered on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and begin on April 21st. They are open to others than Students of the College. Fee for the Course, 2s. B. SHADWELL, Hon. Sec.

BELSIZE COLLEGE, HAMPSTEAD (for LADIES), 43, Belsize Park-gardens, N.W. (Established 1871.)

Classes for General Education under the teaching and supervision of the Principals. Resident English and Foreign Governesses. Facilities afforded to Pupils desiring to prepare for University Examinations, &c. Entire charge taken of Pupils from India and the Colonies.

Professors and Lecturers in attendance:—Religious Knowledge, the Rev. JAS. CORNFORD, Lecturer at the London College of Divinity—English Language and Literature, J. N. HETHERINGTON, Esq. F.R.G.S.—Ancient and Modern History, H. E. MALDEN, Esq. M.A. F.R.Hist.—French, L. STEVENARD, Esq. F.R.C.P., Officier d'Académie, Université de France, City of London School, and King's College, London—German, Dr. A. REINCKE, Dr. Universität of Göttingen and City of London College—Latin and Arithmetic, C. W. CUNNINGTON, Esq. A.K.C.—Landscape, Perspective, and Model Drawing from the best and Living Models, in Oil and Water Colours, ALFRED HARDY, Esq. Miss ROSENBERG—Pianoforte, WALTER MACFARREN, Esq. R.A.M.; WALTER FITTON, Esq. R.A.M.—Solo Singing, Choral Singing, H. CUMMINGS, Esq. R.A.M.—Harp, F. LOCKWOOD, Esq.—Violin, ELLIS ROBERTS, Esq.—Dancing and Calisthenics, Mrs. BURCH. CLASSES REOPEN APRIL 25, 1887. For terms, references, &c., apply to the PRINCIPALS.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The SUMMER SESSION 1887, will Commence on TUESDAY, May 3rd. Classes will be held in the following subjects:—Midwifery, Practical Midwifery, Pathological Anatomy, Pathological Histology, Forensic Medicine, Practical Physiology and Histology, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Psychological Medicine, Botany, Comparative Anatomy, Practical Pharmacy.

The curriculum is based upon the requirements of the Conjoint Examining Board. Students entering in May are eligible to compete for the Entrance Scholarship (value 100l and 60l) awarded at the commencement of the ensuing Winter Session. The Brodrip Scholarship, Governors' Prize, and Harley Prize are awarded annually, the Murray Scholarship (in connexion with the University of Aberdeen) every third year. Fourteen resident appointments are open for competition annually.

The composition fee, admitting to the whole curriculum, is 100l; or by payment by yearly instalments the fees amount to 110l. For members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, who have completed one year of medical study at the University, the fee is 60l, or if by instalments, 70l.

For Prospectus and further particulars, apply to the Dean, or the Resident Medical Officer, at the Hospital. A. PEARCE GOULD, Dean.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The SUMMER SESSION begins on MONDAY, May 3rd. The Hospital comprises a service of 70 beds (including 75 for convalescents at Swanley). Students may reside in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the Collegiate Regulations.

For particulars apply, personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. A Handbook forwarded on application.

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OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE.

Two Scholarships of the value of 100l each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on September 27th and three succeeding days. One of the value of 100l will be awarded to the best Candidate at this Examination under twenty years of age. If of sufficient merit, For the other, the Candidates must be under twenty-five years of age.

The Subjects of Examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Physiology. Candidates to take more than four subjects. The Jefferson Exhibition will be competed for at the same time. The subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the three following languages: Greek, French, and German. This is an open Exhibition and of the value of 50l. Candidates must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical Practice of any Metropolitan Medical School.

The successful Candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination, and are eligible for the other Hospital Scholarships. For particulars, application may be made to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Caxton-street, S.W.

The SUMMER SESSION commences MAY 1st. A Science Scholarship, value 40l, is offered for competition. The Examination will be in Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic) and Physics, and will be held on April 30th. In September, Entrance Scholarships, value 80l and 40l, will be offered for competition.

Students entering in the Summer (except those who have already obtained a Scholarship) are allowed to compete for the Entrance Exhibitions in the following September. Fees, 100l in one sum on entrance, or 100 guineas in two payments, or 11d. in five payments.

No extras except parts for Dissection and Class of Experimental Physics. For Prospectus and particulars apply to E. DE HAVILLAND HALL, M.D., Dean.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1887.

CONTENTS.

CHARLES READE'S LIFE	503
THE MEMOIRS OF COUNT BEUST AND COUNT VITZTHUM	504
RECORDS OF NOTTINGHAM	505
SCOTLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES	507
THE LIFE OF GIORDANO BRUNO	508
NOVELS OF THE WEEK	509
PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS	510
LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	511
AN EVENING WITH CARLYLE; THE DEATH OF ROGER NORTH; THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY'; 'THE ABOVE'; THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON; UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THACKERAY	511—514
LITERARY GOSSIP	514
SCIENCE—DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH PLANT NAMES; ASTRONOMICAL NOTES; GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES; THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS; GOSSIP	515—518
FINE ARTS—JAPANESE PAINTINGS; NUMISMATIC LITERATURE; GOSSIP	518—520
MUSIC—GOSSIP	521
DRAMA—EDWARD II.; GOSSIP	521

LITERATURE

Charles Reade: Dramatist, Novelist, Journalist. A Memoir, compiled chiefly from his Literary Remains. By Charles L. Reade and the Rev. Compton Reade. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

A FULL and accurate biography of Charles Reade, dealing kindly, but justly, with all the important events of his life, and duly indicating his main characteristics as a writer, would not be an easy book to produce; but, the task having been undertaken by two of his kinsmen claiming special competence for it, the public had a right to expect something better than this compilation. It is a clumsy compilation made up of hitherto unprinted essays and scraps of letters and diaries—which, the reader is told, Mr. C. L. Reade has "selected with care, from a voluminous mass of literary and personal remains, individually"—and of "narrative" by Mr. Compton Reade, "on whose shoulders, therefore, devolves primarily the responsibility of authorship." Neither portion of the work has been well done, and though Mr. Compton Reade may have been under an obligation to find room in his pages for all the matter handed to him by his colleague, much of it foolish and offensive, he cannot be excused for the redundances and impertinences of his own contributions to the book. He is never tired of telling us that his uncle was "a gentleman," the worthiest member of a family nearly every member of which was of incomparable worth; but he makes it plain that he has himself inherited little of the grace and talent that he regards as family endowments. His writing is as slipshod and stilted, as incoherent and arrogant, as any we have ever come across in a book by one who purports to be an author by profession. That he should make himself ridiculous is, of course, of no general consequence. It is unfortunate, however, that he should have had it in his power to bring much undeserved ridicule on his uncle, who, with all his faults and vanities, was a man of genius.

Charles Reade, born at Ipsden, in Oxfordshire, in 1814, was, it is said, so proud of his descent from at least two royal lines that he "would have turned in hot fury upon

him who dared to impugn his gentle blood"; but his ancestry was not altogether aristocratic, and it is even admitted that one of his great-grandmothers was the daughter of a blacksmith. He was, in fact, "a blende of inequalities—of Blue and Red blood, of the Farm and of the Court, of Catholic and Calvinist, of Epicure and Ascetic, of Spendthrift and Miser, of Adventurer and Stay-at-home, of fighting Cavalier and homely Artisan"; and his nephew "assumes, for argument's sake, that the attributes of these various ancestors with special intensity concentrated in his person," and that consequently "so complex an amalgam could hardly be commonplace." It must also be assumed, "for argument's sake," that he had corporeal existence of some sort long prior to the recorded day of his birth, seeing that "his mother's brain was in many ways the replica of his own." This mother, who was "before all things a lady," was a remarkable woman. "Haydn taught her music, and Sheridan epigram and repartee." A gay Court lady in her youth, she became after marriage a strict Calvinist, much engrossed in local benefactions, and "with an aptitude for cultivating the great of the earth," especially Church dignitaries. Of her eleven children Charles, the youngest, was her favourite. "When the other children came from school or college, she loved them for a day, tolerated them for a week, and then devoutly wished they were out of the house." "She was honey one moment and vinegar the next; now indulgent up to a certain limit, and now, as she phrased it, tiring and teasing the children." Such home life must have been trying; but "son Charles" had not very much of it. At the age of four he was "breeched, and thus technically converted into a schoolboy," and, though at first he was chiefly taught at home by one of his sisters, he was soon sent to a flogging establishment at Ifley, where "the Dominie had already beaten his three elder brothers metaphorically into jellies," it being part of his mother's "theory of education that a boy could not be too accurately well beaten, and that the weaker and more tender and more sensitive he was, the more excruciating ought to be his agonies."

Some of these agonies as endured by his uncle, as well as somewhat happier experiences at another school, are most circumstantially detailed by Mr. Compton Reade, who also recounts at length the circumstances under which the future author obtained a demyship at Magdalen in 1831. Having to write an essay on the question, "How far is ambition productive of virtue?" young Reade, "being himself wildly ambitious," "took pen and wrote *con brio*, yet judgmatically, his ideas," which were in substance "the warmest eulogium of the very quality which the other candidates had been gibbeting as the meanest of vices." "Good heavens!" exclaimed the tutor who read the paper, "here is a boy who gives us his own ideas instead of other people's!" The "boy" doubtless fairly earned his demyship, though he was not much of a classical scholar, and also the fellowship which followed in 1835, and which he held for nearly half a century; but in these reformed days it may be questioned whether Charles Reade was the proper sort of man to be thus maintained out of university endow-

ments, and upon himself the effect was anything but beneficial.

At Magdalen Reade had the present Lord Sherbrooke for his private tutor, and among his contemporaries was Lord Selborne. The late Prof. Mozley was a little Reade's junior. But neither during his undergraduate days nor afterwards was he in much sympathy with his associates, most of whom "he did not consider gentlemen," or with the studies he was supposed to devote himself to. "He neglected his lectures; he played the fiddle; he wore long curls; he footed the double shuffle like a professional, for in spite of an ugly rolling gait he was a perfect dancer"; and "his raiment was by no means of the subfusc hue enjoined by the statutes, but rather of the picturesque variety." His nephew thinks it was well for himself and for the world that he only "touched academic Oxford with the tips of his fingers"; that "he was moulded neither by the lecture-room, the midnight oil, nor the common room"; and that, though "the college doubtless assisted his brain to develop," "it did not spoil him, or pare off those angles which were perhaps, as the crystals on the rock, the most valuable portions of his nature." Magdalen, however, had some reason to complain that he gave no return whatever, of the sort expected from him, for the income with which it supplied him, and that he made no use of his college rooms except as an occasional asylum from duns, or one to which he could resort when he wanted more quiet for his play-writing and his novel-writing than it was easy for him to find in London. And as regards himself, whether or not it was an advantage to him that he should be debarred from marrying, he would probably have been a much steadier worker, more self-respectful and more respected, if he had not, all through his adult life, had an unearned stipend to fall back upon.

Having, under the regulations then in force, to adopt one of the learned professions, Reade chose that of the law, to the extent, at any rate, of eating his dinners at Lincoln's Inn and being called to the bar. This ordeal he leisurely passed through, travelling about a good deal, and making a much more serious study of Cremona violins than of anything else, unless we are to accept as veracious his statement that in 1835, fourteen years before he appeared as an author, "I began to make notes with a view to writing fiction, fixing my mind on its masterpieces in all languages and all recorded times." His earlier experiments in authorship were as a playwright. "I wrote first for the stage," he said; "about thirteen dramas which nobody would play"; and his annoyance at the managers' refusal to buy his manuscripts was all the greater because at this time, having mortgaged as far as he could the income from his fellowship, and having anticipated the legacy that was to come to him on his mother's death, he was much embarrassed for money. "Often times," says his nephew, "he was hurried across the Channel to await the bursar's cheque which should enable him to return home; yet oftener he buried himself in dingy courts and alleys to escape the attentions of Mr. Sloman." He appears, indeed, to have been in very low waters when his acquaintance began with "the

one lady whom in the best days of his manhood he idealized, and never forgot, even in his dying moments."

About this acquaintance Mr. Compton Reade, as was necessary, tells us a great deal, but with some mystification, and unnecessary insistence that "the friendship between these two was platonic," and that, "if Charles Reade's partnership with a practical woman of the world was of the nature of a morganatic marriage, their lives were a brazen fraud." All that concerns the world is that Mrs. Seymour not merely enabled her eccentric admirer to have a comfortable home, but "was the architect of his fortune, if not of his reputation." She helped him to find a market for his work as a playwright, and encouraged him to write as many novels as were necessary to keep the establishment going, acting in every way, small as well as great, as his best counsellor and assistant. "Of late years," he wrote after her death, and the words were apparently true of all the years, "I used to hang fire at any good or useful thing until she helped and drove me. I could not put my papers to rights on the table without her help. I can't do it, now she's gone, without help. I begin, but cannot effect it. It is the same in the things of God."

Mr. Compton Reade, who gives us more private information than there was need for, and who is an enthusiastic panegyrist and apologist, is too chary of dates, too uncertain in his chronology, and too scanty in his references to much that would be worth explaining, for this book to be anything like a complete record of his uncle's career as a playwright and novelist. It contains much that is interesting, however, and on some points it furnishes ample details. It supplies us, for instance, with rival accounts—the one written by Charles Reade, the other by Tom Taylor's brother, Mr. Arnold Taylor—of the origin of 'Masks and Faces,' from which the reader can draw his own conclusions as to the respective shares of the joint authors in making it a successful play. Reade, who claimed that the whole of the work was practically his, and declared that, "oddly enough, not one single line of Tom Taylor survived," seems, at any rate, to have found collaboration useful to him. "I could write twelve halves of three-act plays in a year, writing only between breakfast and luncheon," he said in his diary; "but I could not write six plays without hurting my brain." With all his cleverness of suggestion, he appears at this time to have lacked even such constructive skill as experience had brought to Tom Taylor. He was more anxious to be famous as a playwright than as a novelist, however, and until he had adapted 'It is Never too Late to Mend' for the stage, that novel being itself adapted from his earlier play 'Gold,' he was as little satisfied with his work as a thoroughly vain man could be.

Reade's vanity is brought into undue prominence by the indiscreet zeal of his nephew. Such information as we have about the pains taken with his work and its effect, when finished, on the public would be interesting if it were given in less arrogant and preposterous ways. When Mr. Compton Reade speaks of 'Peg Woffington' and 'Christie Johnstone,' he calls them "blest pair of syrens [*sic*]." When he speaks of 'It

is Never too Late to Mend,' he prophesies that "the curtain will not fall for the last time on thrilling 'Sera Nunquam' until our English tongue has gone the way of Sanscrit, and the English passion for righteousness has been merged in the lubricity of the wolf and the jackal, and then—if ever that comes—the planet, like other ephemeral things, will no longer be worth preserving." And so all through the list, except that some faults are admitted in 'A Terrible Temptation' and one or two other novels. A prudent biographer, "selecting with care," would not have printed such slanders of George Eliot and others as Charles Reade jotted down in his jealous and vainglorious moods. Mr. Compton Reade not only prints them, but uses them as texts for outrageous abuse on his own account.

That Reade was a very irritable man, quick tempered to his friends, given to making enemies, and angriest of all with those who did not think it worth their while to quarrel with him, is proved afresh by these volumes; and his nephew does not mend matters by raking up forgotten squabbles and libels, the revival of which can only have an opposite effect to that which is intended. Mr. Compton Reade, however, clearly thinks that his uncle was always in the right, and that it is his duty to endorse and exaggerate all his uncle's opinions. Because the uncle thought fit to declare that working men are "nasty beasts," the nephew feels it incumbent upon him, over and over again, to sneer at and vilify "the proletariat" as "a reptile whose heart was as black as its hands," and so forth.

Reade's friendships with famous contemporaries appear to have been few and short-lived. At any rate, there is but little evidence of them in these volumes. To the late Lord Lytton, Charles Dickens, Tom Taylor, Mr. Wilkie Collins, and others, occasional references are made, and we have some of their letters, but these are of slight interest; and with the exception of his own family, Mr. Charles Warner, and several theatrical acquaintances, including Miss Ellen Terry (about whom there are some spiteful notes), it would seem that Reade had intimate relations with few besides Miss Braddon and Mr. Graham, the Presbyterian minister to whom he went for spiritual guidance in his later years.

Mr. Compton Reade's concluding chapters are most painful reading. He is anxious it should be understood that his uncle did not become "a monomaniac on the subject of religion" after Mrs. Seymour's death, and that he was all through his life none the less a good Christian because he was a blameless Bohemian. But a better book than this one must be written, by a more capable, if not a better-informed biographer, before we shall know all that would be worth knowing about the remarkable man who, "by one of those strange coincidences which appeal so forcibly to souls whose faith shines brightest," died on Good Friday, 1884, and to whose memory these volumes are, quite unintentionally, an insult.

St. Petersburg and London in the Years 1852-1864: Reminiscences of Count Vitzthum, late Saxon Minister at the Court of St. James. Edited by Henry Reeve, C.B., D.C.L. Translated by E. F. Taylor. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

Memoirs of Friedrich Ferdinand, Count von Beust. With an Introduction by Baron Henry de Worms, M.P. 2 vols. (Remington & Co.)

THE English translations of the memoirs of two distinguished Saxon statesmen reach us within the span of a single week. It has been pointed out by the able critic of a daily paper "that the one almost invariably confirms the other"; but this fact is not surprising when we remember that just as Count von Rechberg, according to Lord Clarendon, was Prince Bismarck's man Friday, so Count Vitzthum was the man Friday of Count von Beust. For his knowledge on all points affecting England Beust relied on Vitzthum's letters, and it would have indeed been strange if those letters and Beust's memoirs had been found in contradiction.

Mr. Reeve's share in the Vitzthum work consists in a preface of less than seven pages, which it may have taken him some fourteen minutes to write, and the book has to stand on its own merits. We may say without hesitation that it is to be regretted that Mr. Reeve did not revise the volumes, for nothing can be more confused than their arrangement, which detracts greatly from the interest, and even from the permanent value, of the work. Had repetitions been expunged, had notes been inserted, and had an index been prepared, the book would have had a worth to which it cannot lay claim at present. The translator, moreover, after the manner of his kind, has been unable to correct his author's errors. By a confusion of Chelsea with Netley the Prince Consort becomes the contemporary of Wren. Mr. Taylor fails to inform a forgetful public that "Lord Wodehouse," who figures largely and not altogether pleasantly in the work, is the genial Lord Kimberley of the present day. We hear of Lord Kimberley's "incredible confidence" in 1859, and the other references are disparaging. The translator lets the Prince Consort, Count Cavour, and Lord Herbert of Lea each die twice over, so that the reader becomes bewildered. He permits his author to assert that Lord Clarendon had "left the political stage" in 1862, though he was long afterwards Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Yet on the whole Mr. Taylor has done his work well, for he may plead that it was not his business to correct, condense, and simplify, but only to translate the work.

Among the points to note in looking through the English version, the first that strikes us is that Count Vitzthum never learned the real working of the English Cabinet system. Over and over again he assumes that grave questions of foreign affairs are decided in Cabinet by votes, or divisions, in which heads are counted, and in which the "vote" of a Prime Minister or of a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs who is in a "minority" has only the same weight as that of a Postmaster-General or of a President of the Poor Law Board. At p. 373 of the first volume Count Vitzthum makes the Queen appeal "to the Cabinet, knowing well

that among its fifteen members the majority would vote for the Queen against Palmerston and Russell." This sentence contains almost every error possible. Cabinets hardly ever "vote," and when they do the "majorities" go for little, as they are weighed as well as counted. The Queen knows nothing of such "majorities," even if they exist, as the Prime Minister writes to her in the name of the whole Cabinet, and gives only its collective opinion or its decision, and not the opinion of individuals; and for him to act in any other way is regarded as the grossest treachery to his colleagues. Ministers do not "vote for the Queen" or against the Queen, but for what they believe to be the interest of the country. All this must be very well known to Mr. Reeve, who has studied carefully the constitutional history and the memoirs of the century, yet he leaves his author to blunder in this silly fashion.

The second volume contains many interesting allusions to the opinions of Mr. Disraeli and of Lord Robert Cecil, the latter of whom was, oddly enough, regarded by Count Vitzthum as a discontented and "violent" *Times* letter-writer and *Quarterly* reviewer, carrying rather less heavy metal than Lord Robert Montagu, who was put up by Count Vitzthum to answer the present Tory leader when the latter was day by day attacking the Prusso-Austrian allies. At p. 128 we find that Mr. Disraeli assumed that a united Italy would be "nothing but a French dependency," a prophecy which has turned out singularly wide of truth. At p. 146 our American cousins, who look on Mr. Disraeli as having been a friend of the Union throughout the Civil War, will find him saying: "We cannot, of course, proclaim openly the satisfaction we naturally feel at the collapse of republican institutions. But, speaking privately, we can only congratulate ourselves if the monarchical principle comes into favour on the other side of the Atlantic." When this passage comes to be read in Boston there will be a certain relegation of busts to cupboards, if Count Vitzthum is believed. At p. 176 Mr. Disraeli is made to say: "With Prince Albert we have buried our sovereign." The phrase is ambiguous, but the dots are put on the *i*'s in the next, which runs: "This German prince has governed England for twenty-one years with a wisdom and energy such as none of our kings have ever shown." At p. 295 Mr. Disraeli repudiates Lord Robert Cecil. At p. 341 Mr. Charles Villiers is described as "head of the so-called Court party in the Cabinet," on which we take leave of Count Vitzthum with the feeling that he is hardly a safe guide to modern English politics.

There is a good deal which is doubtful in the wisdom of Baron de Worms's introduction to the English translation of Beust's memoirs. The writer of the introduction seems to think that Beust's Austro-Hungarian dualism has been a triumphant success, and that federalism would have been a failure; but both these views may be contested. He makes Beust give as the ground for dualism that Hungary is an ancient country with a "united" people. It may be an ancient country, though antiquity would form also a good ground for giving

a separate existence to Bohemia; but to say that the lands of the crown of St. Stephen are inhabited by "a united people" is to say what is not true. The Magyars are a small minority in the country which they rule. Beust is made by Baron de Worms to reply, in the introduction, to those who ask why the same treatment should not have been extended to Bohemia as to Hungary, that "there is no parallel between the two cases," for if he advocated a separate monarchic constitution in Bohemia, he "could only do so by limiting it to the portion of the country which is inhabited by the Slavs, namely, about one-half of the population. But would it be possible to create a Slav monarchy which should rule over an equal population of Germans?" Did not then Beust know—does not Baron de Worms know—that there is a large Tsech majority in Bohemia, and that even under the present artificial arrangements the Tsechs control the Bohemian Diet, from which the German deputies have, indeed, retired, while the Magyars to whom Beust gave rule in Hungary are altogether outnumbered by the Slavs in the lands of the Hungarian crown? And then Beust has the blindness to write (ii. 17): "Had Bohemia and Moravia shown any appreciation of my policy.....Perhaps there was no want of appreciation, but only of good will. Aversion to the foreign intruder prevented all calm reflection." How could Beust expect good will from the Slav majority of the empire when he put all power into the hands of two minorities, the Germans and the Magyars?

Baron de Worms, as we have said, thinks dualism a success. As regards the army, the existence of a common ministry of war and of two separate ministries of militia and national defence admittedly causes delays and waste. As regards other matters, the necessary commercial convention, customs convention, bank convention, and agreement as to direct taxes cause never-ending difficulties which may shatter the empire at any moment. Dualism, too, was based on the expectation that not only were the Magyars to Magyarize Hungary, but the Germans to Germanize Austria. Now the Magyars have partly Magyarized Hungary, and still rule it; but the Germans have failed in Austria, and the Federalists are in power under Count Taaffe, who is supported less by the Germans than by the Slavs. The Magyars, who fought with the Germans on economic questions, now complain in all their newspapers that it has been with them "out of the frying-pan into the fire," and that the Tsechs and the Poles are alike trying to plunder them in the name of Austria.

Baron de Worms raises an interesting question in his introduction by asserting that in 1870 "there was not the remotest intention on the part of the Austrian Chancellor to promise the alliance of Austria to France." It is impossible to say for certain what Count Beust's intention may have been; probably he did not know himself. As to his acts and words, and those of his Government, there is less doubt. Baron de Worms asserts that the Duc de Gramont "too readily believed in that which he wished to be true." There can be no doubt that when the Duc de Gramont was brought from the French Embassy at Vienna

to the Quai d'Orsay, it was because he was believed to have secured the Austrian alliance. At p. 292 of the first volume Count Beust speaks in horror of the conduct of Bavaria towards Austria in 1866. Bavaria had sent General Von der Tann "to Vienna...to arrange for a junction of the Bavarian with the Austrian army." "Bavaria did not wish to deprive herself of her troops, and thus the common cause was ruined." Beust thinks that the Bavarian minister "deserved many reproaches." But surely, when we remember the mission on which the Archduke Albert was sent to Paris, we may apply this abuse of Bavaria in 1866 to Austria in 1870, and put Beust himself in the place of Pfordten, with differences which make Beust's conduct worse than that of the Bavarian minister, inasmuch as Pfordten half kept his promises, while Beust's were wholly broken. Beust admits in his memoirs that "the great rapidity of events, and the consequent excitement of the writers of some of the letters sent from Vienna to Paris, caused some expressions to be employed that have not been sufficiently weighed." "In this category may be placed the often quoted words: 'fidèles à nos engagements.'" Beust goes on to assert that the engagement was an engagement not to enter "into negotiations with a third power." Does there exist a single diplomatist (we are not talking of amateurs), except that too amiable Frenchman Rothan, who believes this explanation? In a letter to Prince Metternich, Beust gives a different explanation, which, however, facts also negative: "On était convenu—toujours à l'état de projet—de s'entendre, partout et toujours, sur une action diplomatique commune." At p. 200 Count Beust lets in a little more light, and writes, if more cynically, at least more frankly: "I am, I repeat it, convinced that Gramont wrote in good faith; but I am equally convinced that he was not clear as to the difference between our attitude before and after the declaration of war."

"An important point in the consideration of this question is the attitude we assumed towards Paris after the declaration of war. When the war was over it was easy to say what should have been done; but when the war broke out, who could have prophesied its issue? I was doubly conscious of the heavy responsibility resting upon me, as I was a foreigner summoned to Austria by the Emperor. I cannot say how many sleepless nights this cost me. Had I been an adventurer, my game would have been easy enough. I only had to ask for 600,000,000 francs from Paris, which I would have obtained without difficulty, and then to begin war, first suspending the Constitution and the freedom of the press. This could easily have been done, and even Hungary would not have been in my way, as I shall show in the next chapter. If victorious, I would have been praised to the skies; if defeated, I could easily have left the country. I may say that every step I took was carefully weighed, and regulated according to circumstances. The result of my policy for Austria-Hungary has been the cordial friendship of Germany, and the just and sympathetic appreciation of France. Neither the Emperor nor the empire has been injured; the loss has fallen on me alone."

Now, what are the facts? That it never for one moment occurred to Beust that France would not win, but that he hoped for a long and exhausting war, at a late moment in

which Austria was to take the field. Even Rothan, who accepts the Beust account of the Salzburg interview, and who is more unfriendly to the Duc de Gramont than to subjects of Germany and of Austria, tells the story of the Archduke Albert's mission to Paris in February, 1870, and of General Lebrun's mission to Vienna in June, and gives details of the war plan prepared. Even Rothan, too, quotes Beust's terrible words, "Make a grand fuss over the value of our engagements, and over our fidelity and respect for them." In the preface to General Lebrun's 'Guerre de 1870, Bazeilles-Sedan,' the general promises that we shall one day see his copies of the diplomatic as well as of the military engagements taken by Austria, if we are not allowed to see the originals, which are still, we believe, in the French Ministry of War, where they were deposited for safety by those who would not trust them to Jules Favre. There are many who have seen them. They were, of course, communicated to the French Cabinet of January—July, 1870, and members of that Cabinet are still living, and have no reasons now for not mentioning the subject. It is a pity that the first named of the two books we are reviewing is not brought down to a later date, for Count Vitzthum was sent to Paris by Count Beust in 1870 in reference to this very matter, and the details of his mission would be of interest. Count Beust says that the Duc de Gramont wrote in perfect good faith. But the Duc de Gramont states that a treaty was signed at the end of July providing for the co-operation of Austria in the war. The duke declares that Count Beust never held the language he says he held as to Austria not being willing to follow France; that the despatch of Beust to his ambassador, dated July 11th, which contains guarding words, was never made known to the French Government (*i.e.*, was written only to be afterwards made public for use with Prussia); that all traces of coldness caused by the declaration of war disappeared during Count Vitzthum's visit to Paris; that after Count Vitzthum's return to Vienna Count Beust wrote (July 20th): "Faithful to our engagements as laid down in the letters exchanged last year between our emperors, we consider the cause of France our own, and will as far as possible contribute to the success of her arms." On the 24th of July the Austrian ambassador was instructed to tell the French that Austria could not actually take the field before September, and after that Count Vitzthum returned to Paris and, Gramont says, drew up a treaty as to the means and form of Austrian co-operation against Prussia, the details being suggested by Austria. Count Beust's denials consist, when examined, in a hesitating denial of the actual signature of a treaty at the "end of July." On no other point is there a denial worth mentioning.

We are no more satisfied with the editing of the Beust translation than with that of the Vitzthum translation. It is pretty clear to critics and to diplomatists who is intended by the phrase "his name is as long as his title," *i.e.*, his title and his name contain the same number of letters of the alphabet (though that is only true in German, and untrue in English), but for the public a note is needed. At

p. 44 of the second volume a story is told in a foot-note which has already been given in the text in the first volume. At p. 176 a note should have been added as to the pseudonym under which the Duc de Gramont has written on the secrets of 1870, and as to Lebrun's, Rothan's, Ollivier's, and other works which touch the matter. To the Vitzthum book there is no index, and to the Beust book an index which is insufficient and incorrect.

Records of the Borough of Nottingham: being a Series of Extracts from the Archives of the Corporation of Nottingham. Vol. III. 1485-1547. Edited by W. H. Stevenson. (Quaritch.)

THE two earlier volumes of this series were interesting for many reasons, but on the whole the third is the most valuable, and certainly its annotation is more thorough. To the historian, using the word in its old-fashioned and narrow sense, the documents contained in the earlier volumes are no doubt more important; but history has now acquired very wide meanings, and those who wish for information as to the life of our ancestors will find more instructive matter here than in the previous issues. As we have not gone over the vast stores of manuscript matter which the editor, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, has had to examine, we cannot, of course, be sure that he has always selected wisely. One thing is certain—there is not a page in the book which we should have been willing to have had omitted. The editor says that "an endeavour has been made to fairly represent" the very diverse contents of the manuscripts before him, "the only class of presentments inadequately represented being those for scolding and immorality." It is a pity that the nineteenth century dread of plain speaking has caused omissions to be made here, for the 'Records of the Borough of Nottingham' can never become a popular book, and it is most unlikely to be read by any one who would be injured by knowing details of the lives of our predecessors concerning which Chaucer, and others of far later date, wrote with freedom. Such matters should not find their way into school-books, but the student requires them. There are still some persons who do not know that 'Mores Catholici' gives but a one-sided picture of mediæval life. It is necessary that they should be enlightened, if only to explain the moral revolt which made the Reformation possible. None but one whose mind is saturated with a certain kind of narrow theology can believe that the breach with Rome and the destruction of the old ceremonial religion could have been brought about merely by a change of view as to certain beliefs and practices condemned in the twenty-second article. That a higher moral ideal was in the hearts of all the just men who took the side of change cannot be doubted. Whether that ideal was in any degree made a reality is another question. Students have a right to possess all attainable information as to what was the state of society by which the consciences of the Reformers were shocked. These omissions are really the only fault to be found with this admirably edited book. It is brimful of information on

almost every conceivable subject of sixteenth century life.

Alabaster sculptures are well known to antiquaries. We have life-sized figures of knights and their dames in this beautiful material, but not these only, for many fragments of reredoses still exist, and sculptured heads of saints on square panels, such as our ancestors called tables, which do not seem to have been ornaments of churches, but objects of private devotion, placed in the private chapels of the rich and in the bedrooms of those of the middle class. Nottinghamshire was famous for its alabaster, and it is common in the immediate neighbourhood of Nottingham, although the best is found at Chellaston in Derbyshire. We discover from these records that the trade of image-making flourished in Nottingham before the convulsion of the Reformation impelled the stream of devotion in another direction. In 1491 Nicholas Hill, a maker of images, brought an action against his salesman William Bott for the value of articles he had handed over to him for sale. The details are most curious. Among the wares were fifty-eight heads of St. John the Baptist, some of them in tabernacles, others in "howsynges." Nicholas Hill's name frequently occurs in 1495. We find him called "the alabaster-man," and contracting with a certain husbandman named Tull to carry "diversa imagia et capita Sancti Johannis Baptistæ" from Nottingham to London. It is well known to students of hagiology that, after the Blessed Virgin, St. John the Baptist, the "Præcursorem summi regis," and St. Mary Magdalen, "Matri Christi cosequata," were the most popular saints among the English, but it will be a new fact for most persons that St. John's heads were turned out in this wholesale fashion.

Practitioners of medicine and surgery seem to have been hardly dealt with at Nottingham. Whether they were in the same unhappy plight in other parts of the country we do not know. It may be that we think their case singular at Nottingham only because the records of their trials at other places have been lost or remain unpublished. It seems that if a man was sick and a medical practitioner was called in, when the patient did not recover as he had hoped to do, the doctor could be mulct in damages. In 1514 Richard Dawson, a glover, was sick of some disorder which he called the pestilence; the true plague it could not have been or he would not have lived to bring his action. His medical attendant Mark Fedence undertook to cure him, as is alleged, but failed to do so; nay, he did not even give him any medicine, which may account for the fact that the sufferer did not die. Dawson considered that he had broken his contract, and brought an action for damages. The result is not recorded. In 1530 a Lincolnshire husbandman, John Arnold, of Bennington, takes proceedings against a Nottingham physician because he had not cured him "de quadam infirmitate surditatis vocata in Anglicis verbis *deffnes*"; and a few years after another man brings an action against Robert Peverel, surgeon, because he had failed to cure one of his feet which was ailing. These examples may lead the reader to think that the men of those days believed that a doctor held the life, or at least the

health, of his patient absolutely at his disposal.

There are several things about pardoners in the volume which make us feel quite sure that Chaucer did not paint his picture in too glaring colours. We have met with the statement that the scandals in Germany which aroused the ire of Luther had no counterparts in England. This is surely a misconception. As far as we are aware the English evidence has never been gathered together; if it were, the extreme grossness of the traffic would surprise many of us. In 1518 Robert Bate, of Lincoln, pardoner, brings an action for 5s. damages against Robert Gilbert, another man who followed the same calling, because he did not pay the sum he had contracted for plying his trade in the deaneries of Bingham and Nottingham.

As almost every paragraph in the volume is worth quotation, it is needless to go further. It is worth remarking, however, that students of surnames will find some useful information, and that the documents in English contain several curious words. There is an excellent glossary, and the index seems to be fairly complete.

The Great Historic Families of Scotland. By James Taylor. 2 vols. (Virtue & Co.)
Extracts from the Records of the Royal Burgh of Stirling. (Glasgow, privately printed.)

DR. TAYLOR himself informs us of his object in his two handsome volumes, namely, "to give such sketches of the representatives and leading members of the great historical families of Scotland as may exhibit their personal character, and at the same time throw some light on national manners and customs, as well as on warlike exploits and court intrigues." The writer makes no pretension to original research; he comes before the reader as one of those who have entered into the labours of other men. Let it not be supposed that this is said in any spirit of disparagement. On the contrary, we hold that Dr. Taylor has accomplished a useful task in bringing together in a connected form, and rendering accessible to the public, information scattered over many works, some of them difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. The remarkable series of family histories, printed for private circulation and compiled by learned students, have accumulated a great mass of material, which, with such volumes as those published by the antiquarian societies of Scotland, the Record series now being published by Government, and the reports on historical manuscripts, well deserves to be utilized by writers capable of placing its gist before the public in an attractive and acceptable form.

The subject of the ancient nobility of Scotland—perhaps we ought to say of its ancient noblesse—is one of singular fascination. For the history of the Scottish kingdom is largely that of its noblesse, stirring, personal, and dramatic. The contrast between Scotland and its southern neighbour is in this respect most marked. In the former the sovereign, relatively, was but *primus inter pares*, closely connected by origin and intermarriage with a turbulent feudal nobility, which, a prey to ambitious

and internecine rivalry, intrigued and conspired about his throne.

The most singular and distinctive feature of this powerful aristocracy was that, though not for the most part of native, but of southern origin, it assimilated itself to the clan system as if to the manner born. We are tempted to see in this development further proof of that adaptability to environment which characterized the Norman race. Just as in Ireland they became "more Irish than the Irish themselves," and founded septs of their own, so in Scotland they founded houses utterly unlike their families in England—houses which rivalled the native clans in the marvellous persistence and spread of a single surname. This is one of the first reflections suggested by Dr. Taylor's work.

It is, however, impossible to agree in the mistaken belief in the antiquity of their nobility which seems with most Scotsmen almost a point of honour. Let us take, for instance, this typical passage from Dr. Taylor's chapter on the earldom of Menteith:—

"The earldom of Menteith, which takes its name from the district, is one of the most ancient of the Scottish titles of nobility, and dates from the beginning of the twelfth century, while the oldest English earldom—that of Huntingdon—is three hundred years, and the oldest barony—De Ros—is a hundred and fifty years later."

Here the favourite thesis is seen in all its weakness. The writer begins by taking Huntingdon (1529) as the oldest English earldom, when those of Derby (1485), Surrey (1483), and Shrewsbury (1442) are still held by the heirs-male of the bodies of the original grantees, while the earldom of Arundel is that which was granted in the days of Stephen; and Devon, as Riddell, if we remember aright, observed in one of his smaller works, might be carried back further still! At the same time Dr. Taylor assigns to the original earldom of Menteith an exaggerated antiquity, and, lightly touching on the all-important thirteenth century litigation, treats the earldom which became extinct in 1405 (by the forfeiture of the heir) and the later title, created *de novo* in 1427, for a different family, as identical. This is the error usually made, and is the fatal flaw in the argument. This earldom of 1427 has, if indeed not extinct, been dormant since 1694, and we regret that Dr. Taylor has strangely omitted all mention of the last earl's sister, Lady Elizabeth, and her ill-fated heir, who was actually recognized as Earl of Menteith, and voted in that capacity for some fifteen years.

The account of the "ancient" earldom of Mar and of the famous controversy is fair enough, but it was "about the beginning" of the twelfth, not "of the tenth century," that the title of "mormaor" was replaced by that of earl. And the fact that the "Restitution" Bill was introduced into the House of Lords "with the signature . . . of the Queen" will be news to "the Southern English."

It is a healthful sign of the times that Dr. Taylor does not believe that the Douglasses originally sprang from "a dark-grey man"; that the Campbells are descended from "De Campobello"; that the founder of the Hays with the yoke of a

plough defeated a Danish host; or that the first Hamilton was a cadet of the Beaumont Earls of Leicester. But we doubt if he is familiar with Mr. Bain's researches on this last problem.

To a great number of Scotsmen this work should prove welcome, and it has a really valuable feature in its elaborate index. We wish we could say as much for its heraldic plates, which are the weakest point in the book.

We have nothing but praise for the excellent volume dealing with the Stirling records. This is precisely the class of material that really wants printing. The records here dealt with extend from 1519 to 1666, with a gap in the series from 1537 to 1544. Though volumes of "extracts" are apt somewhat to tantalize the student, we are assured that in this case "an attempt has been made to allow nothing of special importance to be passed without some notice." A table of contents, a glossary, and an index, all alike excellent, combine to increase the value of a really scholarly work.

There is a quaint archaic flavour about the burghal records of Scotland, quite distinct from anything that we find in those of an English town. The "bailies" and "birlamen," the "townes merchies" with their "merch stanes," the "burrowmuir" with its "aikeris" and its "commoun gaittis," the "lawborghs" and "dempstars," all seem to carry us back strangely far. The good old word "unlaw," dear to Mr. Freeman's heart, meets us in 1522, when, we read, "all the land burges war unlait for their absence fra the heid court." Again, "the Borowman meadow" suggests an analogy to the "Portman (or Port) meadows" of England. A "wapinschawing" on the 6th of August, 1599, is another venerable survival.

The period covered by these records comprises the eventful times of the Reformation and the Civil Wars. We have a trace of the former in the pawning of a chalice to "John Lescheman, baillie," and in the sale of this and another chalice (April, 1561), proceeds "to be applyit to the mending of the calsay." It is a singular fact that at Exeter, seventeen years before (1544), 900 ounces of church plate had been given towards improving the course of the Exe. But it is harrowing to the mind of the ecclesiologist to recall such doings as these. A pleasanter result of the religious struggle is found in the encouragement given by the townsfolk in 1602 to "the Flemyngis," to settle among them as "claith makeris." One point which raises curiosity is the frequent reference to "lepers," even among the clergy. The dread of leprosy, and of infection generally, seems to have been extremely great. Stern justice suggests an unsettled state of society: men were liable to be beheaded or hanged, women to be drowned; and the petty thief, with refined ingenuity, had his ear first nailed to "the tron," and then cut off. Perhaps the most amusing passage in the book is that, in 1547, which records the pawning by the Queen Dowager of her best velvet hat "begareit all with chenyeyis of gold."

Several important deeds are given in a special appendix, together with a complete list of provosts and other officers. We

hope that this enterprise of the "Glasgow, Stirlingshire, and Sons of the Rock Society" will be appreciated in the neighbourhood as it deserves.

English and Foreign Philosophical Library.—
Life of Giordano Bruno, the Nolan. By I. Frith. Revised by Prof. Moriz Carrière. (Trübner & Co.)

THIS book, by the thoroughness and carefulness of its workmanship, challenges comparison with Mr. Christie's 'Life of Etienne Dolet' and Mr. Pattison's 'Isaac Casaubon.' Its author's modesty would scarcely claim that it equalled either of them in large knowledge of the general history of the times; for it is the work of a biographer, not an historian, and, moreover, a biographer of a philosopher, not of a scholar. The merit of the book is that to its writer the philosophy of Bruno is vital and full of attraction. Bruno's relation to the thought and problems of our own time is studied, and his place in the *catena* of philosophers is determined, not with the zeal of an archaeologist or with the precision of an historian, but with the admiration of an intelligent disciple. We cannot say that any light has been thrown on Bruno's times, or that the intellectual movement of which Bruno may be regarded as the supreme product has been properly appreciated; but Bruno's writings have been studied with scrupulous care, and in them the author has found a message for herself, and has succeeded in setting forth that message for others to hear and understand. In fact, the book is inspired by an enthusiasm for its subject; but it must be admitted that this enthusiasm is somewhat exclusive, and that not much has been done to illustrate anything beyond. This is pardonable in itself, but the defects of historical knowledge are too apparent. There is given, unnecessarily, a sketch of Wittenberg which is conspicuously meagre. In noticing the tone of extravagant eulogy which Bruno uses towards Henry III. of France, our author rather implies that this testimony is to be counted in favour of that profligate king. It would have been more worthy of remark that the witness of men of letters was worthless about historical characters. They regarded them chiefly as patrons; and Bruno did not enjoy during his life so much of royal favour as to disregard it from whatever source it came. Henry III. gave him the means of a quiet life for a time, and Bruno was not concerned with the politics of France, or with the character of the man who for any motive gave him a temporary shelter. His praise of Henry III. is merely an expression of his personal satisfaction and of his hopes. Again, we find an astonishing remark (p. 173): "The question of Melancthon's unbelief was discussed at Rome by the Pope, and by Cardinal Bembo, the future Pope." The bare suggestion of the pontificate of Bembo is bewildering.

But it is not from the historical side that the writer has worked. The interest of the book lies in the conception of Bruno's character and in the elucidation of his philosophy. Even here we should have been glad if we had been favoured with a connected sketch of the progress of meta-

physics in Italy under the influence of the new learning. In character Bruno recalls Pico della Mirandola; both were knight-errants of philosophy—both aimed at awakening interest by laying down startling propositions—both despised the common consciousness. But Bruno advanced far beyond the hesitating Platonism of the Florentine Academy, which could not hold its own against the harder Aristotelianism of Pomponazzo. Yet Pomponazzo in his turn supplied something to Bruno's character. He set him an example of a successful attempt to assert the speculative freedom of the philosopher. Pomponazzo claimed the right to discuss the immortality of the soul as an open question; on which the authority of the Church might pronounce dogmatically, but which was not thereby withdrawn from the criticism of the philosopher, who was at liberty to doubt as a philosopher, provided he was ready to believe as a Christian. It is clear that Bruno was penetrated by the same idea, and had not reckoned the distance which separated the stricter discipline of his own day from the kindly tolerance of the age before Luther. Moreover, we should have been glad of some account of the reaction against Aristotelianism which was begun by Telesio, and prepared the way in some degree for Bruno's bolder flights.

Again we have to remind ourselves that this book is an exposition of Bruno and of him alone. He attracts alike by his personality and by his teaching a disciple who aims at bringing him into relation with the thought of the present, and is not concerned with his relations towards the philosophy of the Renaissance. If only one line was to be pursued in this volume, that which was the more important has been chosen.

Giordano Bruno is a philosopher who till late years did not meet with the consideration which he deserved. It was chiefly owing to the labours of Dr. Carrière, who has revised this volume, that Bruno was disinterred from an obscurity tempered by the respect felt for any one who had been a martyr of the Inquisition. It is, in fact, remarkable that the influence of Italy on European thought gradually faded away in the later half of the sixteenth century, not because the originality of the Italian mind was exhausted, but because it did not coincide with the lines which contemporary thought was pursuing. Even if there had been no Index and no Inquisition, it may still be doubted if Italy would have affected Europe by its imaginative products. The Italian had lofty speculative aims—so lofty that they led him far beyond the more practical questions which exercised the awakened conscience of Northern Europe, where the spirit of criticism kindled an anxious desire for reconstruction conducted by laborious inquiry, not by luminous assumptions. Nothing can be more pathetic than the contemplation of the band of Italian exiles, represented by Ochino in theology and by Bruno in philosophy, who wandered about Europe seeking rest and finding none. Rest for the body was attainable, but there was no rest for the mind—no appreciation, no sympathy, no sphere of action. Thus Bruno wandered to Geneva, Toulouse, Paris, London, Oxford, Marburg, Wittenberg, Helmstadt, and

Frankfort, only to flutter back to Venice, where a suspicious and jealous fellow countryman denounced him to the Inquisition.

This disastrous career is to be explained in Bruno's case by his personal characteristics, which were also those of the Italian mind. He was unintelligible to the ordinary man, and yet insisted upon being understood. He was the inheritor of a large culture which was not apprehended by those to whom he spoke. He was the intellectual descendant of the Italian scholars of the Renaissance, inspired by the temper of Pietro Aretino, whose pen and tongue alike were privileged. The Reformation had destroyed this class of men, in Italy as well as elsewhere, because it had emphasized the need of a reconstruction of men's views of life, whether they were Catholics or Protestants, whether they were scholars or men of affairs. Bruno demanded that he should lead a life outside the actual world, as many men had done before him; he would not recognize the fact that the world refused to admit his claim, and that if he would catch its ear he must speak in other tones than those which had been used by the scholars of the previous generation. Moreover, by temperament he belonged to that class of men who are rarely successful as the world counts success. He had the ardour and passion of a poet; but he did not submit his utterances to the restraints of artistic form which curb the poetic imagination and reduce it within the limits in which it gives an emotional impulse to the reader's mind. He had the greatness of conception, the insight, and the grasp of a metaphysician; but he did not think out his system in solitude and put it in a completed form before mankind. His restless and expansive nature drove him to be a prophet; and unless a prophet is successful he becomes a charlatan. When Bruno visited Oxford he announced himself "a doctor in perfected theology; a professor of pure and blameless wisdom; a philosopher known and approved by the foremost academies of Europe; to none a stranger save barbarians and the vulgar; a waker of slumbering souls; a breaker of presumptuous and stubborn ignorance," and so on. No doubt the Oxford dons of that day were dull enough and deserved Bruno's sarcasms; but such a way of approaching them was scarcely likely to bespeak their favour.

Moreover, philosophy was such a genuine passion to Bruno that he spoke of its delights and of its power in terms which either seemed exaggerated to his hearers and awakened their suspicions of Bruno's sincerity, or led them to expect from the study of philosophy more than it could give. Bruno announced himself as "a waker of slumbering souls"; but not all souls were ready for waking, and his illumination was only welcomed by those conscious of their own darkness. Bruno addressed all men, and despised those who did not understand; while he mistook the vain curiosity of others for intelligent interest, and aroused hopes of a complete illumination which he was not able to satisfy. Still he tried to throw his philosophy into forms which would satisfy their demands. So it was that at Paris he constructed for Henry III. a royal road to learning in the

shape of an art of memory, in which he went back to the method of Raymond Lully. His fervid mind led him to suppose that he could construct a mechanical organon of thought; that he could so arrange a system of ideas as to supply mathematical formulæ by which ideas could be associated and combined. He looked upon thinking "as an accomplishment of the mind, a representation in the inner mind, by inner writing, of that which Nature represents externally by external writing." This was natural enough for a daring intelligence in an age which had just begun to enter upon the mechanical triumphs of the printing press, and regarded the universe as a printed book, which only required a dictionary to make its characters intelligible. But Bruno's royal patron did not gain much from Bruno's method, and it was the ungrounded hopes which this method aroused that led to Bruno's catastrophe. A Venetian, Mocenigo, invited Bruno to Venice, thinking that he had found a master who would initiate him into the mysteries of the world. He was soon disappointed at Bruno's flightiness, while Bruno could not conceal his contempt for his pupil's grovelling aims. Distrust begat suspicion, and Bruno's outspokenness caused alarm. To rid himself from his annoyance and his perplexity, Mocenigo denounced Bruno to the Inquisition. Of course we regret that there was an Inquisition; but admitting its existence, we must also admit that Bruno was a very suspicious character. He was a Dominican who had left his convent, had travelled through Europe in lay attire, had taught so as to commend himself to no religious body, had been denounced by one who had at first tried to befriend him, and, when examined, refused to bring his opinions within the limits of the dogmas of the Church. The Inquisition seems to have done its utmost to inform him of his errors. He was kept seven years in prison before his condemnation, and preserved his firmness to the last. No doubt the speech which tradition puts into his mouth contains a profound truth, one not discreditable to the judges, to whom he said, "It may be you fear more to pronounce judgment upon me than I fear your sentence." He was burnt at Rome, in the Campo di Flora, on February 17th, 1600.

It is not easy to express shortly the teaching of a poetic philosopher such as was Bruno. His writings dropped from him wherever he went, and were published in many places. Their number is very large, and the bibliographical appendix is not the least valuable part of this volume. It was with Bruno as with many other teachers, his attitude of mind that was the most important part of his teaching. He was the first to see clearly the change which the discovery of Copernicus must work in men's views of the universe. The infinity of space, the movement of the earth, the plurality of worlds—these Bruno welcomed as principles which opened up new realms of thought. To him this infinite universe was one, because it was animated by one life. "In this universe," he writes,

"I place a universal Providence, by virtue of which all things live, grow, move, and attain perfection; and I understand it in two ways—one, as the soul is present in the body, the whole of the soul in all the body, and the whole

in each and every part: and this I call Nature, the shadow and trace of the Divinity; the other, in the ineffable manner in which God by his essence, presence, and power is in all and above all; not as a part, not as a soul, but in a manner not capable of being made plain to the understanding."

Thus God was immanent in the universe, and transcendent to the understanding of man. This primary principle Bruno expands in different directions in his various writings, giving a new and larger meaning to the Platonic doctrine of ideas, and striving to establish a system of metaphysics which was in accordance with science. How he laboured for this purpose it is his biographer's object to show. It was not that his views developed, but that he seized upon different phases of thought, different conceptions of past philosophers, and expanded them into harmony with his own principles. In the course of his wandering life he found many texts from which to preach a sermon, whose application was always the same. His fertility was boundless, and his passionate earnestness, though sometimes disguised by bombast, was genuine and sincere.

The question of Bruno's influence on later philosophers is difficult to decide; but the greatness of his system is shown by the way in which it may be read into agreement with many of those who succeeded him. The systems of Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibniz have much which accords with many of Bruno's conclusions, and he forms a link with the modern doctrine of development. Instinct was to him a form in which the immanence of the universal soul showed its presence in the animal world. "With what understanding the ant gnaws her grain of wheat, lest it should sprout in her underground habitation. The fool says this is instinct, but we say it is a species of understanding." "All things, even the smallest, have their share in the universal intelligence. We do not doubt that there is a soul within all things, and with the soul the intelligence or universal thinking power." "Nobody is to-day the same as yesterday."

We are tempted to multiply quotations from the pages before us, for Bruno's utterances have a rare charm through their directness, their vividness, their poetic force. Bruno stands in relation to later philosophy, to Kant or Hegel, as Giotto stands to Raphael. We feel the merit of the more complete and perfect work; but we are moved and attracted by the greater individuality which accompanies the struggle after expression in an earlier and simpler age. Students of philosophy will know at once how much labour has been bestowed upon this modest attempt to set forth Bruno's significance as a philosopher. We have contented ourselves with showing how much the general reader may gain from a study of its pages, which are never overburdened by technicalities and are never dull.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Sabina Zembra. By William Black. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

True to a Type. By R. Cleland. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

The Revolution in Tanner's Lane. By Mark Rutherford. Edited by his friend, Reuben Shapcott. (Trübner & Co.)

Désenchantée. Par le Marquis de Castellane. (Paris, Librairie de la 'Nouvelle Revue.')

GIVEN his characters—and they do not vary very much, except over a long period—any constant reader of Mr. Black would be able to construct any of his novels with a considerable degree of accuracy. This makes them rather difficult to review, because almost any indication of the general structure of the story is enough to give such a reader as we have suggested (and who that reads novels at all is not a constant reader of Mr. Black's?) a pretty correct idea of the details and *dénouement*. We must therefore confine ourselves in this regard to saying that 'Sabina Zembra,' though, like most of the author's books, it is over-diluted with description, and at times a little irritating by reason of mannerisms—such as the trick of making people say "Oh! yes," in the middle of their discourses, or the constant use (borrowed from America) of a pleonastic "along" with verbs of motion—has more stuff in it than anything Mr. Black has produced for some time past. Two opposite types of character, both faulty, though one is ignoble, the other noble, are carefully studied and well "conveyed," to use a modern Osricism. There is the man with plenty of good temper, and even a capacity for genuine affection, ruined by self-indulgence; and contrasted with him is the woman, capable of infinite self-sacrifice, if only she may choose her own way of making it, over-confident in her own strength of character, and brought by this very over-confidence to the verge of disaster. As a foil to her Mr. Black supplies a good picture of the commonplace woman (as no doubt we should consider her if we met her in the flesh) who is content to give her help and sympathy where they are asked for, and after all proves an element of far more stability than her self-reliant friend. Mr. Black should do something to repress his passion for "word-painting," for in none of his stories has he run worse riot in this respect than he has in the present one. It is bad when the author does it in his own person, but when he makes his characters "visualize" to the extent that they all do at times, he becomes grotesque.

"Absently looking to the future, he sometimes saw a young widow, in deepest mourning, enter a little churchyard. There was a small white gravestone there with flowers around it, and perhaps, after the simple record of name and date, this inscription," &c.

Surely something very like this is to be found in 'Happy Thoughts.' In a landscape painter, however, a tendency to draw mental pictures may perhaps be excused, but we are not prepared to accept it as a necessary and prominent part of every one's mental furniture. Besides, there is a certain disparagement of the reader implied in these elaborate descriptions. Every one with eyes to see and an average power of imagination can make his own picture of the scene from an indication of time and place; or if he cannot—if, like the unlucky person mentioned somewhere in this book, he never noticed the appearance of a road under the light of a winter moon—no amount of recital of tints will make him realize it. Another cause of complaint against Mr. Black is his perverse selection of names. Are English surnames so devoid of variety that he cannot

do without Zembras and Drexels, which, if one really came across them, would suggest a pedigree ancient enough no doubt, but not exactly of the purest Anglo-Saxon or even European origin?

When Enoch Arden came back from his wanderings, and his eyes lighted on "a younger and a fairer Annie Lee," his fancy was true to the type which had first enthralled him; and so, in his lighter and more casual way, was the poet who wrote one of the daintiest of his odes to the "lovely mother's lovelier child." The hero of Mr. Cleland's story of unpolished American life is not an exact replica of Enoch Arden, though there are several points of resemblance in the two characters. Joseph Naylor is true to a type in a more tragical fashion than the Laureate's hero, but the pathos excited by his misfortunes is not so pure and tender as that which is created by the poem. A dozen novelists have made bold to deal with the same situation as Mr. Cleland has taken for the basis of his romance, and none of them has wholly succeeded in making it pleasant or attractive. The complication is scarcely suitable for the ordinary treatment of a love story. At any rate, it demands the most delicate and careful handling. The gifts displayed by the author of 'True to a Type' are well suited to the telling of a humorous narrative of provincial existence in New England, and it is a pity that Mr. Cleland was not satisfied with a more commonplace plot. As for humour, there is plenty of a kind.

The writer, or, as he prefers to call himself, the editor, of the 'Autobiography of Mark Rutherford' has the good fortune, which he well deserves, to be remembered by appreciative readers from one to another of his rare books. His work is striking and powerful, and in many respects it stands apart from that of most of his contemporaries. The title of his latest work, 'The Revolution in Tanner's Lane,' is misleading; it ought rather to run, 'Passages in the Life of Zachariah Coleman, Printer.' Zachariah is no ordinary man. Born in stormy times, he has a stormy lot, and private as well as public trouble invades his home. From him comes the inarticulate cry of a man rich in thoughts and feeling, but fettered by the bonds of the Nonconformist creed and code of seventy years ago, tied to an utterly irresponsible wife, and agonized by the sorrows of the thousands who have none to speak for them. The patient strength of the man carries him through. His hatred of injustice and sympathy for his kind lead him to become a political agitator or conspirator; he was among the Blanketeers, and did not escape imprisonment. But the heart of the book is not in the outward adventures of a man, but in their effects on his mind and soul, in the marvellously true, clear, and simple delineation of mental things. There is a whole tragedy in the attitude of Zachariah towards his wife, and yet no big words go to the writing of it; with surprise the reader finds that a few words here and there have pictured for him that tragic situation. The book has no special form; the writer follows no ordinary conventions, but builds up after his own fashion. Zachariah's unhappy first marriage, his poverty, and his political troubles occupy considerably more than half

the book, while half a page suffices to tell us of his second marriage with the noble and enlightened Pauline, and their brief year of happiness together. In the second part of the book we leave London and the great towns where Zachariah worked and fought, and journey, a generation later, to the remote and old-world village of Cowfold. Space does not admit of quotation, and, indeed, to select would be very difficult, but among the many masterpieces of the book the description of Cowfold and its ways stands out. Tanner's Lane Chapel is one of the institutions of the place. Mr. Allen, a deacon of the chapel, had been from his youth the chosen friend of Zachariah Coleman, and although the friends lived apart—Zachariah in Pentonville, fifty miles away from quiet Cowfold—yet the aged printer had a great influence over Mr. Allen and his family, and was answerable for "the literary heaven" in the Allens' household. Father, mother, and son read and thought for themselves, until they could endure no longer the narrow tyranny of the chapel. So came about the revolution in Tanner's Lane.

The Marquis de Castellane has written a novel not at all suitable to English taste, though it is rather the descriptions which are objectionable than the moral. The story is of the complete destruction of a woman's life by an unlawful love. We name it because of its remarkable ability, which seems, indeed, to promise much for the future.

PHILOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

WE have just received an *English-Cornish Dictionary*, compiled from the best sources by Fred. W. P. Jago, author of a 'Glossary of the Cornish Dialect.' The work is a quarto of more than two hundred pages, good in type and paper, published in London by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., and in Plymouth by Mr. W. H. Luke. Mr. Jago has made a careful study of the Cornish vocabularies of the Celtic dialect formerly spoken in Cornwall, and placed the whole in a convenient shape for the use of the student in the form of an English-Cornish dictionary. Besides the dictionary proper, the volume contains an introduction treating of the history of the decay of the ancient language of Cornwall, the remains of Cornish literature, remarks by the author, explanations of various kinds, and an appendix containing (1) interlinear translations of the first chapter of Genesis, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments; (2) English changes of Celtic Cornish names; (3) Prince L. L. Bonaparte's letter to the *Cambrian Journal* accusing Pryce of plagiarism; and (4) a verbatim copy of Pryce's preface to the 'Archæologia Cornu Britannica,' by way of serving as Pryce's defence. Without contributing new materials for the study of Cornish philology, this dictionary will be found exceedingly handy as a help in making use of the stores of knowledge now lying buried in a number of vocabularies not always easy to consult; and Mr. Jago deserves the cordial thanks of Celtic scholars as well as those of Cornish patriots.

The Eclogues of Calpurnius Siculus. Edited with Notes, &c., by C. H. Keene, M.A. (Bell & Sons.)—The 'Eclogues' of Calpurnius Siculus, though they are included in Walker's 'Corpus,' seem to be now for the first time furnished with an English commentary. They are not, to be sure, excellent nor important productions, and the world could very well do without them; but there is a good deal of Latin poetry that has not for this reason been neglected by English editors. And Calpurnius deserved

some attention, for he is well adapted for school reading. He is quite free from impurity and tolerably easy to construe, and he offers, in numerous rural sketches, frequent exercises in happy translation, such as "Et spument rauco ferventia musta susurro" or "Sub hac platano, quam garrulus obstrepit humor." He comes, however, at the present day too late into the field, and his editor is obviously not quite sure how to treat him. Along with a full introduction and copious critical commentary, Mr. Keene gives such notes as "Procerum. Distinguish *procerum*," and "*Soli*, dative of *solus*," and "Distinguish *lêvo* and *lêvo*" (i. 27; ii. 57; vii. 60). It is difficult to review fairly a book of this kind, which halts between two intentions, but possibly Mr. Keene will not object if we notice only those portions of his commentary which appeal to adult scholars. Apart from his notes he gives us little that is original. The introduction contains chapters dealing with the name and date of Calpurnius, whom Mr. Keene, following Haupt, makes a contemporary with Nero and Seneca; with the authenticity of the last four eclogues (viii.-xi.), which, after Haupt and the MSS., are attributed to Nemesianus, author of the 'Cynegetica'; with the history of idyllic poetry (mostly Latin); and with the text and editions of Calpurnius. On the last subject Mr. Keene has a curious entry: "Two quarto editions (d1, d2) appeared at Daventry—the first in 1491.....the second without date, but more accurate." It is obvious that Mr. Keene has confused Daventry in Northamptonshire with Deventer in Holland. He does not profess to know more of the *apparatus criticus* than is furnished by Glaeser's edition of 1842 and Haupt's essay of 1854. For explanatory notes he has used chiefly Wernsdorff's edition in the "Poetæ Latini Minores," vol. ii., 1780. His own notes are usually interesting and show a good deal of literary faculty, but are too often spoilt by unnecessary timidity. Thus, in ii. 48 he reads *arida tellus*, but argues for *altera*, which is in half the MSS., and is undoubtedly right. On ii. 78, "a tepidis fiet tonsura Kalendis," he is in doubt whether a spring or an autumn shearing is intended, though the whole context points to the latter. In iv. 142 he reads *tu commutata* with Haupt, but rightly supports the MSS. in his note. The translations suggested are not always quite correct, as in ii. 26, where Mr. Keene renders *manus jactate micantes* "raise your hands suddenly, like a flash," though he knows that *micare* has here its technical meaning; or vi. 41, where the translation given is, "And from his back, the side girth, which runs right round his belly, suspends glass amulets on this side and that," the Latin being *alternat vitreas bullas*. Although Calpurnius abounds in obvious corruptions, we have not noticed a single instance in which Mr. Keene suggests an original emendation.

ONE of the results of the purchase of the Stowe collection from Lord Ashburnham is that the famous Stowe Missal has been subjected to a fresh and elaborate examination by a learned Irishman, the Rev. B. MacCarthy, D.D. The work is published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy, and occupies over 130 of the large pages of that publication. The Stowe Missal has already been the subject of papers by Dr. Whitley Stokes and the Rev. Ch. Plummer, but no such exhaustive account of it has ever before seen the light. Dr. MacCarthy, who received a part of his education in Rome, is one of the few Irish priests of the present day who take an interest in Celtic philology; he is an excellent Irish scholar and a keen disputant. In his treatment of the Stowe Missal he touches on most difficult questions, and some of his conclusions will very likely be challenged by some of his fellow workers, for nowhere is the tomahawk more freely used than among the small band of scholars who devote themselves to Celtic studies; but his work is none the less a contribution of

capital importance to our knowledge of the history of the Irish Church and its liturgy.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE have received from Messrs. Allen & Co. a little *Memoir of Major-General J. T. Boileau, R.E., F.R.S.*, by Mr. Charles Rathbone Low, with a preface by Col. Henry Yule, C.B., R.E., which commemorates the services to India, to the army, and in his later days to the parishioners of Kensington, of as good a man as ever stepped.

The Transcript of the Register of Baptisms, Muthill, Perthshire, 1697-1847. By the Rev. A. W. C. Hallen. (Edinburgh, Neill.)—Mr. Hallen is one of the most indefatigable workers in the field of parish registers. As active in Perthshire as in the City of London, he has here printed the baptismal register of the Episcopal church at Muthill, which has preserved a continuous existence from 1688. For the early years of the last century this register is remarkably full and valuable, a larger district having been then attached to this church than has been the case in later years. In an able and interesting preface Mr. Hallen well explains that such a register as this is of more than merely genealogical value. The many Flemish names which here occur testify to the settlement of Flemish weavers in the district, and those of well-known Jacobites arouse special interest. We are also reminded of the extreme views on the sacrament of baptism held in the Scottish Episcopal Church by the entries of the performance of that rite on those "who had been only sprinkled before in the schism." It will be startling to the Southron to learn from Mr. Hallen that "in 1745 we find a record of a baptism being performed under the cover of trees as it was impossible to take the child into the neighbouring house for the purpose without incurring the punishment then meted out to Episcopalians who still sought the administrations of their own clergy." We have not, however, been able to identify that entry in this register, though there is a plaintive wail (1746) over "the confusion of the times occasioned by a civil war raging in this country."

THE writer of these lines is a cyclist, but how is he to introduce to the readers of the *Athenæum* Cycling, which comes to us from Messrs. Longman, and is written by Lord Bury and Mr. Hillier, and admirably illustrated by Lord Bury and Mr. Pennell? The volume forms one of the excellent series known as the "Badminton Library," but it is technical in a high degree; not at all "literary," and, while deeply interesting to cyclists, not interesting to anybody else.

Jules Simon, a biography, reaches us from M. Dupret, of Paris. It is by M. Léon Séché, and is well executed.

FROM M. Calmann Lévy there comes to us *Les Petits Côtés de l'Histoire*, Deuxième Série, par Henry d'Iderville. The "16th of May" Prefect of Algiers is a French Conservative who has never got on over and above well with any party, but who writes entertainingly of a great variety of subjects, political and non-political. The book is readable, but marred by a good deal of advertising: the author puffs the establishment at Vichy, he puffs a French waxworks show, and he puffs individuals when he does not unduly blacken them. One of the papers gives an account of Marat's bath, from which we see that it was a closed chair bath with a desk across it, employed for skin disease—a fact which destroys the historic accuracy of several pictures. Another paper shows how, but for the Emperor of Austria, the Duc de Reichstadt might have ascended the French throne in 1830 as Napoleon II., while other documents published in the same chapter reveal a doubt as to whether the Duc d'Orléans was not to take the title of Emperor of the French. There is a letter in the India Office, once given

in *Notes and Queries*, which proves that this title was used by the Monarchy of July in correspondence with Eastern potentates.

The Report of the Free Libraries Committee for the Borough of Birmingham chronicles the acquisition of the Aylesford Collection of Warwickshire drawings, which to some extent replaces the Staunton Collection, lost in the fire of 1879. Eight hundred volumes have been added to the Reference Library.—*The Doncaster Report* is couched in cheerful terms, but the *Liverpool Report* speaks of a declining income, and expresses regret at the refusal of the city to buy the remainder of the Mayer Collections.—*The Report of the Northampton Museum and Free Library* mentions some valuable additions and donations. The Reading Room and Museum have of late been open on Sunday afternoons.—*The Report of the Mitchell Library at Glasgow* is of a highly satisfactory nature.—We have also received the *Report of the Astor Library at New York*.—*The Supplementary Catalogue of the Lending Department at Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, by Mr. Haggerston, contains a quantity of excellent literature.—Mr. John Taylor's *Third Supplement to the Catalogue of the Bristol Library* (North District Branch) testifies to the prosperity of the Bristol libraries.

WE have on our table *Notes on South African Hunting*, by A. J. Bethell (York, Sampson),—*An Australian Christmas Collection*, by J. F. Hogan (Melbourne, M'Kinley),—*A Buddhist Catechism*, by H. S. Olcott (Madras, the Author),—*Om! Hinduism, the Dwaita Philosophy of Sriman Madhwaracharyar*, compiled from the Original Sanscrit by P. S. Row and H. S. Olcott (Madras, Empress of India Press),—*Handbook of Commercial Correspondence*, by G. D. A. and L. McGoun (Low),—*Economic Aspects of State Socialism*, by H. L. Smith (Simpkin),—*Thekla*, by Lady Herbert (Burns & Oates),—*Legal Facetia*, by J. Willock (L.L.S.),—*Cancn Lucifer*, by J. D. Delille (The Author),—*Lay Texts for the Young, in English and French*, collected by Mrs. Richard Strachey (Cassell),—*The Coiners' Cave*, by W. Herchenbach, translated by Mrs. Josephine Black (Dublin, Gill),—*From Dawn to Dusk*, by H. MacCulloch (Lippincott),—*Irish Songs and Poems*, by F. A. Fahy (Dublin, Gill),—*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night; or, What You Will* (Moffatt & Paige),—*Stanzas and Sonnets*, by J. Pierce (Longmans),—*Echoes of the Word, Short Papers on New Testament Subjects*, by J. H. Morgan (W.M.S.S.U.),—*The Sabbath School Teacher's Handbook*, by T. Morrison, L.L.D. (S.S.U.),—*According to Promise*, by C. H. Spurgeon (Passmore & Alabaster),—*Christie Elision*, by L. C. Skeay (Skeffington),—*The Survival of the Fittest and Salvation of the Few*, by A. S. Wilson (Gardner),—*The Great Commentary of Cornelius à Lapide*, translated by G. Gould Ross, D.C.L.: *St. Luke's Gospel* (Hodges),—and *A Memoir of Robert Carr, of Allahabad*, by J. E. Howard (Alexander & Shephard). Also the following Pamphlets: *Thomas Carlyle's Counsels to a Literary Aspirant*, by J. H. Stirling, L.L.D. (Edinburgh, Thin),—*The Great Naval War of 1887* (Hatchards),—*An Omitted Incident in the 'Great Naval War of 1887'*, by Lieut. Col. W. Hope, V.C. (Redway),—*The New Illumination*, by E. Maitland (Redway),—*The Silver Pamphlet*, by Specie (Wilson),—*Rational Banking versus Bank Monopoly*, by O. E. Wesslau, edited by B. Cooke (Stock),—*On the Displacement of Labour and Capital*, by A. Mongredien (Cassell),—*On Tin-tin Aurium and its Treatment by Electricity*, by J. Althaus, M.D. (Longmans),—*The Wives of the Bible*, by the Rev. C. Bodington (S.P.C.K.),—and *A London Sparrow at the Colinderies*, by E. V. B. (Low).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Dictionary of Religion, ed. by Rev. Wm. Benham, 21/ cl. Harris's (S.) Self-Revelation of God, roy. 8vo. 13/ cl.

Heard's (A. F.) Russian Church and Russian Dissent, 16/ cl. Solomon, his Life and Times, by Archdeacon Farrar, 2/6 cl. Waller's (C. H.) Handbook to the Epistles of St. Paul, 5/ cl.

Poetry.

Adams's (F. W. L.) Poems, complete edition, 4to. 6/ swd.

Philosophy.

McTaggart's (W. B.) Absolute Relativism, or the Absolute in Relation, Vol. 1, 4to. 7/8 cl.

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FOREIGN.

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AN EVENING WITH CARLYLE.

University, St. Andrews, N.B.

I NEED hardly say that Mr. Herbert H. Gilchrist's note is a satisfactory settlement of the question I had raised. It appears that I had told Mrs. Gilchrist the particulars of my visit to Carlyle during an evening we spent together at Mr. Tait's in 1859, and that Mr. Gilchrist had entered the more striking details of the conversation in his diary. While writing my short narrative for your pages I was haunted by the feeling that I had met Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist at other houses besides Mr. Darwin's, and talked with them about Carlyle, but I could not at the moment remember where. The fuller quotation from Mr. Gilchrist's diary has enabled me clearly to recall the evening at Mr. Tait's, which might almost be described as an evening with Carlyle. Mr. Tait at that time saw a great deal of Carlyle—was accustomed, indeed, to take long walks with him—so that conversation at his house turned not unfrequently on the sayings and doings of the Chelsea sage, and this was very much the case on the evening in question.

THOS. S. BAYNES.

THE DEATH OF ROGER NORTH.

THERE is a certain religious ceremonial at which each of two parties solemnly promises that he or she will stick to the other "till death us do part." For some years I have found myself more or less associated with Roger North, his descendants, and his affairs, and now at last, when it might reasonably be expected that I should have done with him, I cannot make up my mind to part with the fine old English gentleman because I have no evidence to show that he ever died. Mr. North appears to have had a strong dislike to chronology. Something in his training induced him always carefully to date his letters, but wherever he could leave out the date of anything he did so. He wrote an epitaph for his mother, which may be seen in Kirtling Church, and did not even affix the year of her death. His own epitaph may be seen in Rougham Church, and not a date of any kind is to be found upon the tablet. The parish registers of Rougham have long since disappeared. The few notices of his life which are to be met with in books of reference, &c., are either silent or are clearly wrong. His will was never proved either in London or Norwich. The *Gentleman's Magazine* took no notice of his decease (assuming it to have occurred, as at any rate there is some probability that it did); and after worrying myself in a search among all the usual sources of information and the unusual ones, I am, now that my task is nearly complete, brought face to face with the humiliating fact that I do not know when Mr. North died.

Under the circumstances I think it best to ask the large circle of your readers whether by chance any one of them may be able to supply me with any precise and trustworthy information on the subject, any notice of the death in a letter or other such document, or mention of it in some legal instrument giving the date of its occurrence.

Mr. North added a codicil to his will on the 14th of October, 1733. He congratulates his son Montague upon having got his degree at Cambridge in February, 1734; and Thomas Baker—the *socius ejus* of St. John's—gives a long quotation from North's autobiography in a letter which was endorsed as having been written on the 29th of June and received on the 2nd of July, 1736. In that letter Baker says that Mr. North "died a few years ago at his house at Rougham." I cannot help suspecting that the date 1736 is wrong; and if it be not wrong, then I suspect that the statement which Baker makes is wrong. This, however, is pretty certain, that Roger North did not die before the spring of 1734, and I have some ground for believing that his death occurred as late as the summer of 1735. Who can and who will set my mind at ease, and dispel the horrid suspicion that he is not dead at all, but still drives about Norfolk in his coach, visiting the scenes of his early days, sometimes being dropped for a brief walk, sometimes picked up again for a long ride?

AUGUSTUS JESSOP.

THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'

THE following is the third part of a list of the names intended to be inserted under the letter F in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' When one date is given, it is the date of death, unless otherwise stated. An asterisk is affixed to a date when it is only approximate. The editor of the Dictionary will be obliged by any notice of omissions or errors addressed to him at Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.'s, 15, Waterloo Place, S.W. He particularly requests that when new names are suggested, an indication may be given of the source from which they are derived.

Flood, Henry, Irish statesman and orator, 1732-91
Flood, Robert. See Fludd.
Flood, Valentine, anatomist, 1847
Flood, Sir William, M.P., statesman, 1741-1824
Florence of Worcester, chronicler, 1118
Florio, John, 'World of Words,' 1546-1625
Flounders, Jonathan, Quaker, 1780-1840

Flower, Benjamin, journalist, 1745-1829
Flower, Edward Fordham, author, 1883
Flower, Eliza, musical composer, fl. 1840
Flower, John, M.A., divine, fl. 1659
Flower, Roger, M.P., Speaker of House of Commons, fl. 1422
Flower, William, lawyer, 1551*
Flowerdew, Edward, Baron of the Exchequer, 1586
Flowers, George French, Mus.D., writer on music, 1811-72
Floyd, Edward, Catholic barrister, 1648
Floyd, Henry, Jesuit, 1563-1641
Floyd, John, Jesuit, 1572-1649
Floyd, Thomas, M.A., miscellaneous writer, fl. 1603
Floyer, Sir John, M.D., physician, 1649-1734
Flude, Robert, Rosicrucian philosopher, 1574-1637
Fludyer, Sir Samuel, Lord Mayor of London, 1763
Fogg, Laurence, D.D., Dean of Chester, 1630-1717
Foggo, George, painter, 1793-1869
Foggo, James, painter, 1788-1860
Follian, St., bishop and martyr, 655
Folbury, George, D.D., Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1540
Folcard, Benedictine, fl. 1082
Folcland, John, painter, 1784*
Foley, Daniel, D.D., Irish lexicographer, 1815-74
Foley, Edward A., sculptor, 1874
Foley, John Henry, R.A., sculptor, 1818-74
Foley, Paul, M.P., projector of the Land Bank, 1699
Foley, Thomas, founder of Stourbridge Hospital, 1618-77
Foley, Sir Thomas, G.C.B., admiral, 1758-1833
Foliot, Gilbert, Bishop of London, 1187
Foliot, Robert, Bishop of Hereford, 1186
Folkes, Martin, D.C.L., President of Royal Society, 1690-1754
Follett, Sir William Webb, M.P., Attorney-General, 1798-1845
Follows, Ruth, Quakeress, 1719-1809
Folsham, John, Carmelite, 1348
Fonblanque, Albany William, journalist, 1797-1872
Fonblanque, John de la Grenier, jurist, 1760-1837
Fonblanque, John Samuel Martin, 'Medical Jurisprudence,' 1787-1865
Fonteneau, Thomas George, writer on architecture, 1850
Fontaine, John Baptist, Jesuit, 1739-1821
Fontibus, Geoffrey or Godfrey de, Minorite, temp. incert.
Foot, Jesse, surgeon and biographer, 1744-1827
Foot, Lundy, alderman of Dublin, 1805
Foot, William, Dissenting minister, 1707-82
Foot, Sir Edward James, K.C.B., admiral, 1767-1833
Foot, Maria, afterwards Countess of Harrington, actress, 1798-1867
Foot, Samuel, actor and dramatist, 1720-77
Foranann, St., bishop, 982
Forbes, Alexander, 1st Lord Forbes, 1448
Forbes, Alexander, 4th Lord Forbes, 1491
Forbes, Alexander, 4th and last Lord Forbes of Pitligo, 1678-1762
Forbes, Alexander Penrose, D.C.L., Bishop of Brechin, 1817-75
Forbes, Arthur, 2nd Earl of Granard, 1623-96
Forbes, Arthur, 1st Earl of Granard, 1656-1734
Forbes, Sir Charles, Bart., M.P., politician, 1774-1849
Forbes, Sir Charles Fergusson, M.D., K.C.H., army surgeon, 1852
Forbes, David, C.B., major-general, 1849
Forbes, David, F.R.S., geologist and philologist, 1828-76
Forbes, Duncan, of Culloden, genealogist, 1704
Forbes, Duncan, President of Court of Session, 1685-1747
Forbes, Dr. Duncan, Orientalist, 1808
Forbes, Prof. Edward, F.R.S., naturalist, 1815-54
Forbes, Sir Francis, Chief Justice of New South Wales, 1784-1841
Forbes, George, 3rd Earl of Granard, 1685-1765
Forbes, George, 6th Earl of Granard, 1768-1837
Forbes, Henry, musical composer, 1804-59
Forbes, James, M.A., Nonconformist divine, 1630-1712
Forbes, James, 'Oriental Memoirs,' 1749-1819
Forbes, James, M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, 1779-1837
Forbes, James David, D.C.L., Principal of St. Andrews, 1808-68
Forbes, James Ochoncar, 17th Lord Forbes, 1765-1843
Forbes, John, Capuchin friar, 1571-1606
Forbes, John, Scotch divine, 1638*
Forbes, Rev. John, professor at Aberdeen, 1593-1648
Forbes, John, admiral, 1796
Forbes, John, general in Portuguese army, 1733-1808
Forbes, John, of Belleport, merchant, 1745-1821
Forbes, John, naturalist, 1801-23
Forbes, Sir John, M.D., F.R.S., miscellaneous writer, 1787-1861
Forbes, John Hay, Lord Medwyn, Scotch judge, 1854
Forbes, Patrick, Bishop of Aberdeen, 1564-1635
Forbes, Robert, Bishop of Caithness and the Orkneys, 1776
Forbes, Walter, Lord Forbes, 1798-1868
Forbes, William, Bishop of Edinburgh, 1585-1634
Forbes, Sir William, Bart., 'Life of Dr. Beattie,' 1739-1806
Forbes, William Alexander, zoologist, 1833-83
Forby, Rev. Robert, M.A., philologist, 1825
Forcer, Francis, song-writer, 1743
Ford, Miss, writer on music, fl. 1781
Ford, Rev. David Everard, author and musical composer, 1797-1875
Ford, Sir Edward, civil engineer, 1605-70
Ford, Edward, F.R.S., surgeon, 1760-1809
Ford, Sir Henry, Secretary of State, 1680*
Ford, James, B.D., divine and antiquary, 1780-1850
Ford, John, dramatist, 1686-1693
Ford, Sir Richard, police magistrate, 1759-1806
Ford, Richard, 'Handbook for Spain,' 1796-1855
Ford, Samuel, painter, 1805-28
Ford, Simon, D.D., divine and Latin poet, 1619-99
Ford, Stephen, Nonconformist divine, fl. 1662
Ford, Thomas, musical composer, 1648
Ford, Thomas, Nonconformist divine, 1598-1676
Ford, or Ford, William, B.D., divine, fl. 1616
Ford, William, bibliographer, 1771-1832
Forde, Samuel, artist, 1805-28
Forde, Thomas, Catholic divine, ex. 1582
Fordeham, John, Abbot of Ford, Devonshire, fl. 1210
Fordun, John de, Scotch historian, 1386
Fordyce, Alexander, Scotch banker and speculator, 1775*
Fordyce, David, professor at Aberdeen, 1711-51
Fordyce, George, M.D., F.R.S., medical writer, 1736-1802
Fordyce, James, D.D., Scotch divine, 1720-96

Fordyce, Sir William, M.D., F.R.S., physician, 1724-92
Forester, James, medical writer, fl. 1611
Forgail, Dailan, Irish bard, 594*
Forman, Andrew, Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1521
Forman, Simon, astrologer, 1552-1611
Formby, Henry, Catholic divine, 1816-84
Forrest, Ebenezer, dramatist, fl. 1774
Forrest, Frederick, poet, 1788
Forrest, Henry, Scotch Protestant martyr, 1533
Forrest, John, D.D., Franciscan, 1474, ex. 1538
Forrest, Robert, sculptor, 1790-1852
Forrest, Theodosius, song-writer and amateur painter, 1728-84
Forrest, Thomas, translator of Isocrates, 1608
Forrest, Thomas, navigator, 1802*
Forrest, William, Catholic divine, fl. 1558
Forrester, Sir Adam, merchant of Edinburgh and diplomatist, 1405
Forrester, Alfred Henry, 'Alfred Crowquill,' 1805-72
Forrester, Charles Robert, miscellaneous writer, 1803-50
Forrester, Joseph James, Baron de Forrester, writer on Portugal, 1810-61
Forrester, Robert, Scotch divine, 1589-1642
Forrester, Thomas, Scotch divine and poet, fl. 1638
Forrest, Thomas, Scotch Protestant martyr, 1538
Forset, Edward, political writer, fl. 1605
Forshall, Rev. Josiah, M.A., F.R.S., antiquary, 1796-1893
Forster, Benjamin, B.D., antiquary, 1736-1805
Forster, Benjamin Meggot, philanthropist, 1763-1829
Forster, Chas., B.D., theological writer, 1757-1871
Forster, Cooper, President of College of Surgeons, 1824-88
Forster, Edward, banker and antiquary, 1730-1812
Forster, Edward, F.R.S., botanist, 1765-1849
Forster, Frank, civil engineer, 1800-52
Forster, George, traveller, 1754-92
Forster, John, Quaker, 1773-1835
Forster, John, historian and biographer, 1812-76
Forster, John, Spanish scholar, 1875
Forster, Nathaniel, D.D., canon of Bristol, 1717-57
Forster, Nathaniel, D.D., of Colchester, 1790
Forster, Richard, M.D., President of the College of Physicians, 1616
Forster, Sir Robert, judge, 1589-1663
Forster, Samuel, D.D., master of Norwich School, 1752-1842
Forster, Simon Andrew, writer on music, 1870
Forster, Thomas, the Pretender's general, 1765-1738
Forster, Thomas Furlley, botanist, 1825
Forster, Thomas Ignatius Maria, M.D., naturalist and astronomer, 1789-1860
Forster, William, musical instrument maker, 1739-1808
Forster, William, jun., musical instrument maker, 1764-1824
Forster, William, philanthropist, 1794-1854
Forster, William, poet, 1883*
Forster, Right Hon. William Edward, M.P., statesman, 1818-86
Forsyth, Alexander John, Scotch clergyman and inventor, 1769-1843
Forsyth, Capt. James, M.A., writer on India, 1871
Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas, C.B., K.C.S.I., Anglo-Indian diplomatist, 1826-86
Forsyth, W., journalist and poet, 1879
Forsyth, William, Scotch horticulturist, 1737-1804
Fortescue, Sir Adrian, Knight of Malta, 1476*, ex. 1539
Fortescue, Sir Anthony, conspirator, fl. 1561
Fortescue, Sir Edmund, Royalist, 1610-47
Fortescue, Sir Faithful, military commander, 1581-1666
Fortescue, George, Catholic writer, 1554-1634
Fortescue, Sir Henry, Irish judge, fl. 1426
Fortescue, James, D.D., essayist, 1777
Fortescue, Sir John, Governor of Meaux, 1435*
Fortescue, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice, 1394-1471*
Fortescue, Sir John, military commander, temp. Henry VIII
Fortescue, Sir John, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1533-1607
Fortescue, Capt. John, naval commander, 1727-1808
Fortescue, Sir John Fortescue Aland, Lord, 1670-1746. See Aland.
Fortescue, Sir Nicholas, Chamberlain of the Exchequer, 1578-1633
Fortescue, Sir Nicholas, Knight of Malta, 1644
Fortescue, William, Master of the Rolls, 1687-1749
Forth, Patrick Ruthven, Earl of, and Earl of Brentford, 1572*-1651. See Ruthven.
Fortrey, Samuel, political economist, 1719
Fortune, Robert, traveller and botanist, 1813-80
Fosbrooke, Rev. Thomas Dudley, F.R.S., antiquary, 1770-1842
Foskett, Paul, Protestant lecturer, 1867
Foss, Edward, F.R.S., 'Lives of the Judges,' 1787-1870
Foster, Ann Emelinda, novelist, 1789
Foster, Anthony, Chief Baron of Exchequer, Ireland, 1705-78
Foster, Sir Augustus John, diplomatist and traveller, 1808
Foster, Edward, M.A., F.R.S., miscellaneous writer, 1828
Foster, Capt. Henry, F.R.S., voyager, 1794-1831
Foster, James, D.D., Dissenting minister, 1697-1753
Foster, John, D.D., Master of Eton, 1731-73
Foster, John, Lord Oriel, 1740-1828
Foster, John, essayist, 1770-1843
Foster, John, F.R.S., architect, 1786-1846
Foster, John Leslie, LL.D., Irish judge, 1842
Foster, Sir Michael, judge, 1869-1793
Foster, Peter Le Neve, secretary of Society of Arts, 1809-79
Foster, Sir Robert, Lord Chief Justice, 1586-1663
Foster, Samuel, M.A., mathematician, 1652
Foster, Stephen, musical composer, 1864
Foster, Thomas, painter, 1798-1828
Foster, Thomas Campbell, Q.C., lawyer and journalist, 1832
Foster, Rev. Walter, mathematician, 1660
Foster, William, M.A., divine, fl. 1633
Foster, William, Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1633-4
Fotherby, Martin, Bishop of Salisbury, 1559-1619
Fothergill, Anthony, theological writer, 1686-1761
Fothergill, Anthony, M.D., F.R.S., physician, 1732-1813
Fothergill, George, D.D., Principal of St. Edmund Hall, 1705-69
Fothergill, John, M.D., physician, 1712-80
Fothergill, Marmaduke, divine, 1731
Fothergill, Samuel, Quaker, 1715-72
Foulis, Andrew, printer and art patron, 1712-75
Foulis, Henry, 'Romish Treasons,' 1638-69
Foulis, Sir James, Scotch judge, 1648*
Foulis, Sir James, Lord Colinton, Scotch judge, 1688
Foulis, Sir James, Lord Reidford, Scotch judge, 1645-1711
Foulis, Sir James, antiquary and political writer, 1791

Foulis, Sir James, political writer, 1743-1821
 Foulis, Sir James, painter and sculptor, 1842
 Foulis, Robert, printer and art patron, 1707-76
 Foulkes, Peter, D.D., classical scholar, 1676-1747
 Foulkes, Robert, Nonconformist divine, ex. 1678-9
 Foulston, John, architect, 1772-1841
 Fountaine, Sir Andrew, antiquary, 1753
 Fountaine, John, judge, 1671
 Fountainhill, Sir John Lauder, Lord, 1646-1722. See Lauder.
 Fountayne, John, D.D., Dean of York, 1714-1802
 Fourdrinier, Henry, inventor, 1766-1855
 Fourdrinier, Peter, engraver, 1758
 Fourdrinier, Sealy, paper manufacturer, 1772-1847
 Fournier, Daniel, engraver, 1768
 Fowke, Capt. Francis, architect, 1823-65
 Fowke, John, Lord Mayor, fl. 1660
 Fowler, Abraham, poet, fl. 1577
 Fowler, Charles, architect, 1792-1867
 Fowler, Christopher, Puritan divine, 1610-76
 Fowler, Edward, Bishop of Gloucester, 1632-1714
 Fowler, Frank, journalist and author, 1833-63
 Fowler, Rev. Henry, hymn-writer, 1779-1838
 Fowler, John, Catholic printer, 1579
 Fowler, John, inventor, 1826-64
 Fowler, Matthew, D.D., divine, 1617-83
 Fowler, Richard, M.D., F.R.S., physician, 1765-1863
 Fowler, Robert, Archbishop of Dublin, 1801
 Fowler, Thomas, M.D., physician, 1736-1801
 Fowler, William, Scotch poet, fl. 1603
 Fowler, William, engraver and author, 1759-1832
 Fownes, George, Baptist minister, 1685
 Fownes, George, chemist, 1815-49
 Fowns, Richard, D.D., divine, 1625
 Fox, Miss Caroline, 'Memories of Old Friends,' 1871
 Fox, Charles, painter, 1749-1809
 Fox, Charles, engraver, 1795-1849
 Fox, Charles, sculptor, 1854
 Fox, Sir Charles, civil engineer, 1810-74
 Fox, Charles, scientific writer, 1797-1878
 Fox, Charles James, statesman, 1748-1806
 Fox, General Charles Richard, numismatist, 1797-1873
 Fox, Douglas, M.D., natural philosopher, fl. 1831
 Fox, Ebenezer, Australian journalist, 1856
 Fox, Edward, Bishop of Hereford, 1538
 Fox, Rev. Francis, divine, 1728
 Fox, George, founder of the Quaker sect, 1624-91
 Fox, George, 'History of Pontefract,' 1802-71
 Fox, Henry, Lord Holland, 1705-74
 Fox, Henry Richard Vassall, Lord Holland, 1773-1840
 Fox, Henry Stephen, diplomatist, 1791-1848
 Fox, Henry Watson, missionary, 1817-46
 Fox, Rev. John, 'Acts and Monuments,' 1517-87
 Fox, Rev. John, 'Time and the End of Time,' fl. 1662
 Fox, John, biographer, 1693-1763
 Fox, Capt. Luke, navigator, fl. 1635
 Fox, Richard, Bishop of Winchester, 1528
 Fox, Robert, F.S.A., 'History of Godmanchester,' 1798-1843
 Fox, Robert Vere, F.R.S., scientific writer, 1789-1877
 Fox, Samuel, son of the martyrologist, 1629
 Fox, Simeon, M.D., President of the College of Physicians, 1668-1642
 Fox, Sir Stephen, statesman, 1627-1716
 Fox, Tilbury, M.D., physician, 1836-79
 Fox, Timothy, Nonconformist divine, 1710
 Fox, William, founder of the Sunday School Society, 1736-1826
 Fox, William Johnson, M.P. for Oldham, 1788-1864
 Fradelle, H. M. J. B., painter, 1778-1865
 Fraigneau, William, Greek Professor at Cambridge, 1778
 Frampton, John, merchant of London, fl. 1579
 Frampton, Miss Mary, 'Journal,' 1773-1849
 Frampton, Robert, Bishop of Gloucester, 1622-1708
 Frampton, Tregonwell, the father of the turf, 1641-1727
 Framyngham, William, M.A., poet, 1513-37
 Francatelli, Charles Elms, writer on cookery, 1805-76
 Francia, François Louis Thomas, water-colour painter, 1772-1839
 Francillon, James, legal writer, 1802-66
 Francis, Alban, Benedictine, fl. 1688
 Francis, Mrs. Anne, Hebraist and poet, 1800
 Francis, Mrs. Bransby, miscellaneous writer, 1738-1800
 Francis, Francis, writer on angling, 1822-86
 Francis, George Henry, journalist, 1816-66
 Francis, J. Goodall, Australian statesman, 1819-84
 Francis, John, sculptor, 1780-1861
 Francis, John, publisher of the *Athenæum*, 1811-82
 Francis, Philip, D.D., poet, 1773
 Francis, Sir Philip, supposed author of Junius, 1740-1818
 Francis, Thomas, M.D., President of College of Physicians, fl. 1571
 Francisus à Sancta Clara. See Davenport.
 Franck, Capt. Richard, 'Northern Memoirs,' fl. 1694
 Frankelin, Thomas, D.D., classical scholar, 1721-84
 Frankelin, Col. William, Orientalist, 1763-1839
 Frank, Mark, D.D., Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1614-63
 Frankland, Jocosa, philanthropist, 1531-87
 Frankland, Rev. Richard, M.A., writer against Socinianism, 1630-98
 Frankland, Thomas, annalist, 1633-90
 Franklin, Mrs. Eleanor Anne, nee Forden, wife of Sir John Franklin, 1795-1825
 Franklin, Jane, Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, 1792-1875
 Franklin, Admiral Sir John, Arctic explorer, 1786-1847
 Franklin, Robert, Nonconformist divine, 1684
 Franklin, William, Dean of Windsor, 1556
 Franks, Sir John, Indian judge, 1770-1853
 Franks, Sir Thomas Hart, K.C.B., major-general, 1808-62
 Frannham, John, pagan writer, 1730-1810
 Fraser, Sir Alexander, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, 1332
 Fraser, Sir Alexander, of Philorth, 1623
 Fraser, Sir Alexander, M.D., physician, 1681
 Fraser, Alexander, Master of Saltoun, 1654-1715
 Fraser, Alexander, admiral, 1748-1830
 Fraser, Alexander, M.D., physician and biographer, 1786-1865
 Fraser, Alexander George, 18th Lord Saltoun, 1785-1853
 Fraser, Alexander Mackenzie, major-general, 1809
 Fraser, Andrew, 2nd Lord Fraser, 1674
 Fraser, Major Andrew, military engineer, 1795
 Fraser, James, publisher of *Fraser's Magazine*, 1841
 Fraser, James, D.D., Bishop of Manchester, 1818-85
 Fraser, James Baillie, author and artist, 1784-1868

Fraser, James Stuart, general, 1783-1869
 Fraser, John, B.D., Catholic divine, 1609
 Fraser, John, botanist, 1750-1811
 Fraser, John, poet, 1809-49
 Fraser, Robert, F.R.S., statistician, 1760-1831
 Fraser, Robert, Scotch poet, 1798-1859
 Fraser, Rev. Robert W., M.A., 'Turkey, Ancient and Modern,' 1876
 Fraser, Sir Simon, High Sheriff of Tweeddale, 1291
 Fraser, Simon, 13th Lord Lovat, 1667, ex. 1747
 Fraser, Simon, general, 1777
 Fraser, Simon, Master of Lovat, general, 1726-82
 Fraser, William, Bishop of St. Andrews, Chancellor of Scotland, 1297
 Fraser, William, resident at Delhi, assassinated 1835
 Fraser, Rev. William, LL.D., of Paisley, 1818-79
 Frasi, Giulia, vocalist, fl. 1758
 Fraunce, Abraham, M.A., poet, 1590*
 Freake, Edmund, Bishop of Worcester, 1516*91
 Freake, John, surgeon, 1717
 Freake, John, jun., F.R.S., surgeon, 1688-1756
 Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catherine, Duchess of York, 1767-1820
 Frederick, Col., 'Description of Corsica,' 1796
 Frederick Augustus, Duke of York, 1763-1827
 Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, father of George III., 1707-82
 Frederick William, Prince, 1750-65
 Free, John, D.D., miscellaneous writer, 1791
 Freebairn, Alfred Robert, engraver, 1795-1846
 Freebairn, Robert, landscape painter, 1766-1808
 Freeburn, Capt. James, inventor, 1876
 Freeke, William, Unitarian, 1683-1746
 Freeing, Sir Francis, Bart., F.S.A., Secretary to the Post Office, 1734-1836
 Freeman, John, divine, fl. 1611
 Freeman, John, painter, 17th cent.
 Freeman, Philip, M.A., Archdeacon of Exeter, 1875
 Freeman, Ralph, dramatist, fl. 1655
 Freeman, Samuel, engraver, 1773-1857
 Freeman, Thomas, epigrammatist, b. 1590
 Freeman, William, Catholic divine, ex. 1595
 Freeman, William Peere Williams, admiral, 1742-1832. See Williams-Freeman.
 Freemantle, Sir Thomas, G.C.B., admiral, 1766-1819
 Freeth, John, publican and poet, 1731-1808
 Freind, John, M.D., physician and politician, 1675-1728
 Freind, Robert, D.D., master of Westminster School, 1667-1754
 Freind, Rev. William, M.A., divine, 1745
 Freind, William, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, 1768
 Freke, John, F.R.S., scientific writer, 1756
 Freke, William, Unitarian writer, 1746
 Fremantle, Right Hon. Sir William Henry, M.P., G.C.H., statesman, 1766-1850
 French, George Russell, antiquary, 1803-81
 French, Gilbert J., biographer and writer on art, 1804-66
 French, Humphrey, Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1786
 French, John, M.D., 'The Yorkshire Soave,' 1657
 French, Nicholas, Catholic Bishop of Ferns, 1605-78
 French, Peter, Catholic missionary, 1693
 French, William, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1649
 Frend, William, M.A., political writer, 1757-1841
 Frendraught, James Crichton, Viscount, 1600*-50. See Crichton.
 Frere, Bartholomew, diplomatist, 1778-1851
 Frere, Sir Henry Bartle Edward, G.C.B., Governor of Bombay, 1815-84
 Frere, John, M.P., F.R.S., antiquary, 1807
 Frere, John Hookham, M.P., diplomatist, 1769-1846
 Frere, Joseph, Benedictine, 1596-1694
 Frere, William, LL.D., Master of Downing College, 1775-1836
 Fresborn, Ralph, Carmelite, 1274*
 Preston, Rev. Anthony, M.A., divine, 1757-1819
 Freville, George, Baron of the Exchequer, 1579
 Frewen, Accepted, Archbishop of York, 1588-1664
 Frewen, John, Puritan divine, 1588-1627
 Frewen, Thomas, M.D., physician, 1704-91
 Frewin, Richard, M.D., professor at Oxford, 1761
 Fridgeode, monk of Canterbury, fl. 990
 Frideswide, St., 8th century
 Friend, Sir John, conspirator, ex. 1696
 Frisell, —, friend of Chateaubriand, 1846
 Friswell, James Hain, miscellaneous writer, 1827-78
 Frith, John, Protestant martyr, 1503-33
 Frith, Mary, 'Moll Cutpurse,' 1628*
 Frithstan, St., Bishop of Winchester, fl. 932
 Frobisher, Sir Martin, navigator, 1594
 Frodsham, Bridge, actor, 1733-68
 Frodsham, William James, F.R.S., clockmaker, 1781-1850
 Frost, Charles, F.S.A., historian of Hull, 1781-1862
 Frost, George, painter, 1744-1821
 Frost, John, M.A., Nonconformist divine, 1657
 Frost, John, F.S.A., founder of Medico-Botanical Society, 1803-40
 Frost, John, Chartist, 1781-1877
 Frost, William Edward, R.A., painter, 1810-77
 Froucester, Walter, Abbot of Gloucester
 Froude, Rev. Richard Hurrell, M.A., Anglo-Catholic divine, 1803-36
 Froude, William, F.R.S., mathematician and naval constructor, 1810-79
 Frowde, Philip, poet, 1738
 Frowky, Sir Thomas, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1646-1503
 Fry, Alfred, pamphleteer, 1877
 Fry, Caroline, afterwards Wilson, 'The Listener,' b. 1787
 Fry, Edmund, M.D., 'Pantographia,' 1835
 Fry, Mrs. Elizabeth, prison reformer, 1780-1845
 Fry, Francis, F.S.A., Biblical scholar, 1803-86
 Fry, John, M.P., Socinian writer, regicide, 1650
 Fry, John, bibliographer, 1792-1822
 Frye, Thomas, painter and engraver, 1710-62
 Fryer, Edward, M.D., physician and biographer, 1761-1823
 Fryer, John, M.D., physician, 1563
 Fryer, John, jun., M.D., physician, fl. 1564
 Fryer, John, M.D., physician, 1576-1672
 Fryer, John, M.D., F.R.S., traveller, 1733
 Fryer, Michael, mathematician, 1774-1844
 Fryth, See Frith.
 Fulbeck, William, legal writer, 1560, fl. 1602

Fulcher, George Williams, poet, 1793-1855
 Fulford, Francis, D.D., Bishop of Montreal, 1868
 Fulke, William, D.D., Master of Pembroke Hall, 1537*-89
 Fullarton, John, writer on finance, 1849
 Fullarton, William, M.P., colonel, 1754-1808
 Fuller, Andrew, D.D., Baptist minister, 1754-1815
 Fuller, Rev. Andrew Gunton, Baptist minister, 1799-1884
 Fuller, Charles Francis, sculptor, 1830-75
 Fuller, Francis, Nonconformist divine, 1637-1701
 Fuller, Isaac, painter, 1606-72
 Fuller, John, LL.D., Master of Jesus Coll. Camb., 1558
 Fuller, John, M.D., topographer, 1825
 Fuller, Sir Joseph, G.C.B., general, 1841
 Fuller, Rev. Nicholas, Hebraist and philologist, 1557-1622
 Fuller, Thomas, D.D., 'Worthies of England,' 1608-61
 Fuller, Thomas, M.D., 'Medicina Gymnastica,' 1706
 Fuller, Thomas, M.D., 'Gnomologia,' 1654-1734
 Fuller, William, impostor, b. 1654, fl. 1703
 Fuller, William, D.D., Dean of Durham, 1659
 Fuller, William, Bishop of Lincoln, 1675
 Fullerton, Lady Georgiana Charlotte, Catholic writer, 1812-85
 Fullerton, John, Lord Fullerton, Scotch judge, 1775-1853
 Fullon, Stephen Watson, journalist and author, 1872
 Fulman, Rev. William, antiquary, 1632-88
 Fulthorpe, Sir Roger de, judge, 1362
 Fulton, George, 'Pronouncing Dictionary,' 1752-1831
 Fulton, John, astronomer and mathematician, 1800-53
 Fulwell, Ulpian, poet, b. 1546, fl. 1578
 Fulwood, Christopher, Royalist, 1643
 Fulwood, William, poet and translator, fl. 1593
 Furlong, Thomas, poet, 1794-1827
 Furneaux, Philip, D.D., Dissenting minister, 1726-83
 Furness, Jocelin of, See Jocelin.
 Furness, Richard, poet, 1790-1857
 Furniss, John Joseph, Catholic divine, 1609-65
 Fursa, or Furey, St., 649
 Fursdon, John Cuthbert, Benedictine, 1638
 Fuseli, or Fuessli, Henry, painter, 1741-1825
 Fust, Sir Herbert Jenner, LL.D., Dean of Arches, 1777-1852
 Fyfe, Andrew, anatomist, 1824
 Fyfe, William, B.C., artist, 1882
 Fynch, Martin, Nonconformist divine, 1628-97
 Fytton, Peter, Catholic divine, 1601-57

"THE ABOVE."

In your last issue Mr. Andrew W. Tuer wrote: "May I, please, enter a feeble protest against the almost universal use amongst newspaper letter-writers, when referring to their subject-matter, of this inelegant and poverty-stricken phrase?"

May I, please, enter a feeble defence of the practice? Mr. Tuer thinks "when part of a letter containing it is turned over into the next column, 'the above' becomes logically absurd." I do not think so. "The above" is used by newspaper letter-writers as "the premises" is by lawyers, and much as the personal pronoun is by grammarians, to avoid the too frequent repetition of what Mr. Tuer calls the "subject-matter." Thus I fancy I should be right were I to say, "The Leadenhall Press. 'The above,' or 'the premises,' are situate in the E.C. district."

Mr. Tuer complains, too, that "'the above' is sometimes used in referring to a living person." Why not? Should I be wrong in saying, "Mr. Tuer is one of the proprietors of the Leadenhall Press. 'The above' is an excellent manager?"

"The above" or "the premises" is, in fact, the "above named," whether a person or place. Mr. Tuer is greatly troubled because "when part of a letter containing it is turned over into the next column, 'the above' becomes logically absurd." How so? Let us suppose that Mr. Tuer began his note thus (as many business men do): "The 'undersigned,' having found a mare's nest, is anxious to inform the world of the discovery." Would his communication be logically absurd if typographical exigency should force his signature to the top of one column while the body of the letter was left at the bottom of the one preceding? THOS. PURNELL.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

THE Religious Tract Society is going to publish a life of the Queen by Dr. Macaulay.

Messrs. J. & R. Maxwell announce the issue of a new novel by Mrs. Davy, entitled 'A Prince of Como.' Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish a new novel entitled 'A Little Summer Shower.'

A new novel by E. Fairfax Byrnie, the author of 'A Fair Country Maid,' &c., will be published by Messrs. Bentley & Son early in May, entitled 'The Heir without a Heritage.'

Messrs. Whittaker & Co. will publish an

English translation of Gaston Planté's work on 'The Storage of Electrical Energy.'

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THACKERAY.

THE interest felt in the letters published in *Scribner's Magazine* for April will be increased and extended by those to appear in the May number, which are no less charming than their predecessors.

Letters such as these, from a great writer to an intimate friend, especially when, as in this case, they are full of references to his work, have a peculiar fascination for those who know the writer from his published writings only. Between published books and friendly letters there is much the same difference as between the set speeches of an orator and his ordinary conversation, and it is open to question whether a complete understanding of the character and meaning of a great writer or orator can be arrived at solely from his great writings and speeches. At all events, the letters and table-talk of such men have always possessed an indescribable charm, and we have nothing but gratitude for those who, like Mrs. Brookfield, make their treasures available to others, instead of keeping them hidden and unknown.

The letters to appear in the May number of *Scribner's Magazine* were all written while Thackeray was engaged on 'Pendennis,' and they tend to show that, as has often been surmised, Thackeray credited Arthur Pendennis with many of his own experiences, feelings, and ideas, just as Dickens did with David Copperfield, the story of whose life, it may be remembered, was appearing at the same time as 'Pendennis.'

So illustrative of 'Pendennis,' and indicative of Thackeray's state of mind while writing it, are these letters, that they should, in our opinion, be bound up with the book as an appendix. How invaluable are such passages as this!—

"At the train, whom do you think I found? Miss G—, who says she is Blanche Amory, and I think she is Blanche Amory; amiable at times, amusing, clever, and depraved. She talked and persiflated all the way to London, and the idea of her will help me to a good chapter, in which I will make Pendennis and Blanche play at being in love, such a wicked false humbugging London love, as two *blasé* London people might act, and half deceive themselves that they were in earnest. That will complete the cycle of Mr. Pen's worldly experiences, and then we will make, or try and make, a good man of him. O! me, we are wicked worldlings most of us, may God better us and cleanse us!"

And, as all the world knows, in the twenty-fifth chapter of the second volume, under the title of "Phillis and Corydon," the story of the "wicked false humbugging London love" is told, with the final criticism: "Here were two battered London rakes, taking themselves in for a moment, and fancying that they were in love with each other like Phillis and Corydon!"

The manner in which Thackeray got at the groundwork of some of his characters is shown in another letter, where, after describing the annoyance of a "fool's errand," undertaken in connexion with a certain "Madame de B.," he continues:—

"However, I got a character in making Madame de B.'s acquaintance, and some day she will turn up in that inevitable repository of all one's thoughts and experiences *que vous savez*."

One is tempted to speculate whether some of the characteristics of poor Olive Newcome's mother-in-law may have been taken from "Madame de B."

The remark in a letter to Mr. Brookfield (undated, as, alas! are most of them), "Get 'David Copperfield,' by Jingo it's beautiful; it beats the yellow chap of this month hollow," is only another instance of Thackeray's unselfish admiration for Dickens's work. It is interesting to compare it with these words, taken from a letter to Mrs. Brookfield:—

"Have you read Dickens? O! it is charming! brave Dickens! It has some of his very prettiest

touches—those inimitable Dickens touches which make such a great man of him; and the reading of the book has done another author a great deal of good. In the first place it pleases the other author to see that Dickens, who has long left off alluding to the A's works, has been copying the O. A., and greatly simplifying his style, and overcoming the use of fine words. By this the public will be the gainer, and 'David Copperfield' will be improved by taking a lesson from 'Vanity Fair.' Secondly, it has put me upon my metal; for ah! Madame, all the metal was out of me, and I have been dreadfully and curiously cast down this month past. I say, secondly, it has put me on my metal, and made me feel I must do something; that I have fame and name and family to support."

The unstinted praise of his rival, the honest expression of pleasure at having taught this rival something, and the frank confession that the merits of 'David Copperfield' had put the writer on his "metal," are all illustrative of Thackeray's noble and yet simple character, and our admiration of the man and his works increases as we read.

In one of these letters Miss Smith, a daughter of Horace Smith, is credited with having suggested the beginning of 'Pendennis':—

"And then one of the Miss Smiths told me a story which is the very thing for the beginning of 'Pendennis,' which is actually begun and in progress. This is a comical beginning rather. The other, which I did not like, was sentimental, and will yet come in very well after the startling comical business has been played off."

We wish that Miss Smith would tell us what her story was, that we might see how much of the beginning of 'Pendennis' was due to it. By-the-by, we shall now expect to be told by some literary purists and moralists that Thackeray was guilty of plagiarism in not mentioning in a foot-note that he was "indebted for this incident to So-and-so."

There is only one sketch in this instalment of the letters—a very amusing one, of the artist-author sleeping instead of working; but the letters themselves, besides the light they throw upon 'Pendennis,' give many a glimpse of Thackeray's social life at this time—among the names mentioned being those of Carlyle, Horace Smith, Arthur Stirling, Henry Hallam, Madame Jenny Lind, the Pollocks, the Irish orator Sheil, the Proctors, Sir Julius Benedict, Lady Ashburton, and many others. Perhaps the most beautiful passage is that referring to the death of

"dear old Horace Smith, that good serene old man, who went out of the world in charity with all in it, and having shown through his life, as far as I knew it, quite a delightful love of God's works and creatures,—a true, loyal, Christian man. So was Morier, of a different order, but possessing that precious natural quality of love which is awarded to some lucky minds such as these, Charles Lamb's, and one or two more in our trade; to many among the parsons I think; to a friend of yours by the name of Makepeace, perhaps, but not unalloyed to this one. O! God purify it and make my heart clean."

Norecommendation to read letters such as these can be needed. Those, if those there be, who cannot appreciate Thackeray's books can hardly fail to be attracted by such honest, outspoken, unaffected piety, and such a thorough appreciation of those qualities which are most lovable in mankind.

Literary Gossip.

MR. SPENCER WALPOLE has undertaken to write the life of the late Earl Russell from documents now in the possession of the family.

WE hear that the question whether or not Lord Beaconsfield was born in the Adelphi is on the point of being definitely settled by a communication to one of our daily contemporaries, with trustworthy particulars as to the residence of Isaac D'Israeli in that neighbourhood.

THE Rev. John Mackenzie's work on Bechuanaaland is now in the press. It will,

as we stated some time ago, be a narrative of Sir Charles Warren's expedition. The greater number of the illustrations will be copied from original photographs taken by an officer of engineers, who has placed them at Mr. Mackenzie's disposal.

MR. QUARITCH is about to issue, as No. 5 of his "Reprints," a collection of the letters of Sir John Lubbock, Prof. Bryce, and others, which appeared lately in the *Times* on the subject of the nationalities and races of the United Kingdom. He has added as an appendix the notices on Celtic place and river names which an article by Mr. Kerslake, of Bristol, has recently drawn out in the columns of a weekly contemporary.

THE May number of the *Expositor* will contain an article on the origin of the Christian ministry by Prof. Harnack. Prof. Warr will continue in the *Classical Review* his article on the 'Aeolic Element in Homer.'

UNDER the title of 'St. Kilda and the St. Kildians' Mr. Robert Connell, of the *Glasgow Herald*, is going to republish, with additions, some articles which appeared in the *Herald* last summer. Mr. Connell has succeeded, with the aid of the local school-master, in obtaining translations of several Gaelic songs of great antiquity, few of which have yet appeared in print, having hitherto been orally preserved. The General Assembly of the Free Church has been led by the stir made by the articles to appoint a commission to inquire this summer into the state of ecclesiastical affairs at St. Kilda. The only minister on the island belongs to the Free Church.

A NOVEL is in the press describing the career of the pretty daughter of an American millionaire, who after attracting much admiration on the Riviera, and being fêted in London society, marries the son of an English peer. The title is 'Miss Bayle's Romance: a Story of To-day.' It is the first work of fiction of a well-known author and journalist who has made a name in quite a different branch of literature.

MR. MAUNDE THOMPSON intends to give some lectures at Oxford on palæography, mainly Latin.

WE understand that Dr. Vigfusson has gone to Copenhagen to consult manuscripts of importance in connexion with his edition of the 'Landnámabók,' which is in course of publication by the Clarendon Press.

PROF. SAYCE has just returned from the sunlit South to find us enjoying a bitter east wind. He is hard at work on his forthcoming Hibbert Lectures.

THE second part of Dr. Wikes's work on the Hebrew accents, containing the accents of the so-called twenty-one prose books, will soon be issued by the Clarendon Press. This part will be as complete as the first—if we may say so, even more complete—and equally indispensable for Biblical scholars, more especially the first appendix, headed "Notes on some Difficult or otherwise Note-worthy Passages." A second appendix will give an original account of the superlinear, or so-called Babylonian system of accentuation. Of immense importance will be the description of the famous Aleppo Bible, reported to have been written by Ben Asher. Dr. Wikes was fortunate enough to obtain not only a copy of the colophons and the

grammatical parts of this famous manuscript, but also a photographed page of it, which will be reproduced in his forthcoming book. This codex has both Massorahs, with almost the same arrangement as in the MSS. to be found in our libraries, and edited by Jacob ben Hayyim.

MR. W. DE G. BIRCH and Mr. H. J. Ellis of the British Museum are preparing a work on original charters from the Conquest to the death of King John.

THE slips of the 'Hieroglyphic Dictionary,' and nearly a hundred closely written notebooks, which the late Dr. Birch pointed to at the last as full of his latest work, have just realized less than six pounds at Messrs. Sotheby's. Who can say after this that Egyptology is not worth pursuing in Great Britain?

MR. MOREFILL'S 'Grammar of the Servian Language' is being printed off. If we are not mistaken, it is the first Servian grammar written in English.

PROF. HUGO SCHUCHARDT, of Graz, who visited this country a few years ago to perfect his knowledge of Welsh and its dialects, is now engaged on the subject of infantile pronunciation, and industriously collecting, from all the languages of Europe, materials for his 'Kindersprachliche Forschungen.'

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. Robert Grant, of the well-known bookselling house of Messrs. Robert Grant & Son, Edinburgh. Mr. Grant died of an apoplectic attack at the age of eighty. We are sorry also to record the death of Mr. Robert Hunter, of the firm of Messrs. Johnstone, Hunter & Co., publishers, Edinburgh.

THE library collected by the late Col. Shipperdson, of Durham, and bequeathed to Lady Meysey Thompson, is to be sold at Sotheby's about the end of the month. The strength of the library lies in its romances of chivalry. There is a complete 'Amadis de Gaule' (Lyons, 1577-1581), also the 'Mavgis d'Aygremon,' Merlin, three volumes, but imperfect, a Romancero General, and some Spanish chronicles. A second folio Shakespeare is also mentioned in the catalogue, and other books of interest.

A *Revue des Patois* has been started in France under the editorship of M. Clédât, of Lyons.

THE deaths are announced of the Westphalian poet F. W. Grimme, and of A. Ziegler, a voluminous writer of books of travel.

THE author of 'Sudden Death,' reviewed in the *Athenæum* of April 2nd, writes to assure us that Britiffe Skottowe, the name given on his title-page, is his real name, and not a pseudonym.

THE New York *Publishers' Weekly* is responsible for the following statement:—

"The American publishers of the 'Life of Bishop Hannington' are trying an experiment which we hope will succeed and be widely imitated. Without conference with the author of that work, they wrote him, when the book was put to press, that they desired to recognize his rights, and had placed him on the basis of the American author, and should pay him a royalty on the sales of the American edition. This is an instance of international copyright in the absence of an international law."

A TRANSLATION of Matilda Serao's novel

'Fantasia,' by Mr. Francis Paul, will shortly be published in one volume.

STRENUOUS efforts are being made in the Punjab for carrying out the recommendations of the Education Commission, especially with respect to primary education, and with that object the Punjab Government have provided for a grant of a lakh of rupees in the current year. The general progress of education in the province during the year 1885-6, recently reported on to the Government of India, has been satisfactory, there having been a considerable increase in the number of pupils at both primary and secondary schools.

MUCH satisfaction is felt in educational circles in Bengal at the announcement recently made by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, that the University of Oxford had consented to arrangements enabling students from the affiliated colleges of the Calcutta University to take their B.A. degree in two years. Negotiations are in progress with a view to obtaining similar concessions from Cambridge.

THE American journals announce that the State Librarian of Albany, New York, has secured the André letters recently discovered at Kingston. The letters number altogether about nine hundred, of which twenty-eight were written by André himself.

THE chief parliamentary papers of the week have been a list of outrages in Ireland, the trade and navigation accounts for March, the annual report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and reports on the trade of Galveston (Texas) and of the Philippines. There have also appeared the index to the Endowed Schools Report and a paper on the teaching of drawing.

SCIENCE

A Dictionary of English Plant Names. By James Britten and Robert Holland. Part III. (Trübner & Co.)

ANTIQUARIES and philologists, as well as botanists, will welcome the concluding part of Messrs. Britten and Holland's 'Dictionary of Plant Names.' A work of this nature cannot be hurried through the press, still it was provoking to have to wait so long for the most important part. Of course we do not mean that the later letters of the alphabet contain names of greater importance than the earlier ones, but until the dictionary itself was through the press it was impossible to compile the index, which will certainly prove to be, for the purposes of many inquirers, the most useful part of the volume. Complain of them as we may, all of us who take an intelligent interest in physical science know that the ugly Latin and Greek words by which genera and species are distinguished are an absolute necessity. Nowhere is this shown more clearly than in botany. It is hardly conceivable that knowledge could be handed on in any other way, though that will not hinder the reader from indulging in an unforgiving spirit as he runs his eyes down the pages of this index. The plan on which it is constructed is as simple as can be conceived. The scientific names are given, and after each are ranged in alphabetical order its

English equivalents. *Triticum repens*, the most pestilent weed with which the British farmer has to deal, possesses more than forty distinct names. Some of these, we think, are new, but the greater part of them have every appearance of a remote antiquity. The authors have acted wisely in withholding such information as they may possess as to derivations. If they ever give it, as it is greatly to be desired they should do, it will be much better to have it in a separate book. The work of collecting is by no means over yet; until that be fairly well accomplished we may be content to wait. It is important to know, there or thereabouts, the number and character of the words with which we have to deal before we begin speculating as to their genealogies. Words like the present might be dealt with in groups, some of which would be pretty large. Not to stray beyond *Triticum repens*, we find a goodly company of forms which may all of them be gathered under the representative word *wiek*, which, more or less disguised, comes out again and again wherever the leading idea was vitality or rapid growth.

It is no small matter in books of this kind that the authors should know how to economize space by a well-considered series of contractions, and that they should be able and willing, when there is a call for it, to go into somewhat minute detail. We have quite a dissertation on the word *shamrock*. The authors are, of course, aware that the well-known story of St. Patrick's having plucked a shamrock leaf and used it in his teaching as an emblem of the Holy Trinity is mere legend. Whatever may have been the origin of the tale, this little sprig of green has become both a religious and a political symbol which has power to stir the hearts of thousands. Yet, strange to tell, what the true shamrock is it seems now impossible to ascertain. The authors give several variations in the method of spelling the word. Two or three of them cannot be of any historical value whatever, as they do not indicate a former method of pronunciation, but only show that the writers thought it humorous to spell badly on purpose. Under the word *palm* much interesting information is given as to the trees whose branches were used to take the place of true palms during the rites of Palm Sunday. We have evidence that before the Reformation several kinds of willow, as well as the box and the yew, were used for this purpose. We shall probably never arrive at any more definite knowledge as to Robin Hood than we have at present. Until, however, the present volume was in our hands we had no idea that he had found so much honour in the vegetable kingdom. Not only are four distinct plants called by his name, but we have a clematis named "Robin Hood's fetter" and a *Lycopodium* called "Robin Hood's hatband."

The doctrine of signatures died hard among educated people, if indeed it be not still alive, as we have some reason for believing. Many of the names here given have relation to this very old belief. *Senecio Jacobæ* was called stagger-wort, and believed to be good for the staggers in horses. Those who looked for the outward sign that should direct them to a knowledge of its inner potentiality must have been sadly put to it when they had to explain that the unevenness

of the edges of the leaves was like the uneven motions of a horse suffering from that disease. It was with a feeling of real joy that we came upon the statement that even to this day the rose retains its old plural in Devonshire. There are yet people alive who have heard "pullen" used as a plural where we should say "poultry"; we had no idea, however, that "rosen" yet lingered on human lips.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

It was mentioned in our "Notes" on the 26th of last month that Dr. J. Palisa had given the name Valda to one of the two small planets discovered by him on the 3rd of November. It is now announced that he has named the other, No. 263, Dresda; also that his last discovery, No. 265, found on the 25th of February, has received the designation Anna. All, therefore, are now named, as No. 264, found by Prof. C. H. F. Peters on the 17th of December, was called Libussa some time ago.

The first volume of 'Observations Astronomiques,' made by Baron d'Engelhardt at his private observatory at Dresden, has recently been published. The original building was erected in the year 1877, but it was replaced two years afterwards by the present, which is more conveniently situated, and is connected by a covered gallery with the baron's residence. The principal instrument is an excellent equatorial of 12 inches aperture, constructed by Grubb for the new observatory, and superseding that of 8 inches, which was used in the former building. The observations consist principally of comets, small planets, star clusters, and nebulae; but there are also others of casual phenomena, such as occultations of stars by the moon and phenomena of Jupiter's satellites, besides some observations of the right ascension of the moon and moon-culminating stars with the transit instrument, which is by Cook, and of 2 inches aperture. The volume is handsomely printed, and is illustrated with four plates representing different parts of the observatory. All the observations published were made at the new building with the exception of those of Brorsen's comet, which were made at the old observatory in the spring of 1879. The baron, it may be remarked, is a native of Russia, but selected Dresden as his place of residence on account of its climate; unfortunately, however, he has found that the atmosphere there is, on the whole, not well suited for astronomical observations.

Mr. Lynn calls attention, in a letter published in the current number of the *Observatory*, to a passage in Hipparchus criticizing the description of the constellations by Eudoxus, in which it is stated that there is a star situated in the celestial pole, his words being: *Περὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ βορείου πόλου Εὐδόξος ἀγνοεῖ, λέγων οὕτως: Ἔστι δὲ τις ἀστὴρ μένων αἰεὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τόπον. Οὗτος δὲ ὁ ἀστὴρ πόλος ἐστὶ τοῦ κόσμου.* Hipparchus rightly observes that there was no star actually in the pole, but three stars forming a sort of square with its place. Delambre identifies these stars as β Ursæ Minoris, α and κ Draconis, but attributes no further significance to the passage, which surely furnishes a remarkable confirmation of the theory that the description of the constellations by Eudoxus (of which that by Aratus is understood to be principally a versification) was not founded on observations made in his own time, but on accounts handed down from those made by Babylonian star-gazers about two thousand years before, when a Draconis occupied a position nearly in the celestial pole.

M. L. Thollon died at the observatory at Nice on Good Friday, from starvation caused by a tumour at the pyloric end of the stomach. M. Thollon was formerly mathematical tutor in the Russian imperial family. For the last twelve

years he has devoted himself to spectroscopic astronomy, spending half the year at the Paris Observatory and half the year at the Nice Observatory. He had nearly finished revising the plates for his great map of the solar spectrum, which will be published in the first volume of the 'Annales' of the Nice Observatory.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE *Mittheilungen* of the German African Association publishes an elaborate map of Mr. Reichard's journey to the Katanga copper-mines, west of the Tanganyika, as also an account of a journey to Sokoto by Messrs. Staudinger and Hartert, with a large map. The Sultan is stated to have received the German Emperor's letter and presents with much satisfaction, and to have declared that "not an inch of land had been sold within his dominions to the English, and that the markets were open to all."

The *Revue de Géographie* publishes a memoir on French settlements in Africa, by J. N. Buache, the eminent geographer, addressed in 1790 to the Duc de Liancourt; an essay on the colonization of Algeria by the aid of railways, by M. S. Lebourgeois; an account of the discovery of Canada by the French, by M. P. Gaffarel; and the continuation of an article on Australia by M. E. Levasseur, which has run its course through many numbers, and is to be continued.

Dr. C. Peters, the chairman of the German East African Company, has started for Zanzibar with a contingent of twenty-three persons, including, in addition to a railway engineer, a surveyor, a medical man, and an armourer.

Count Antonelli, who accompanied King Menelik to Harar, as did also Dr. Traversi, is expected home in Italy.

Mr. J. T. Wills's paper 'On Rainfall in Australia,' published in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, and illustrated with two maps, presents us with a fairly accurate summary of the subject. The author dwells more especially upon the practical aspects of the question, and traces many losses suffered by farmers to a want of knowledge of one of the elementary conditions which make farming possible. It is curious that he should have been obliged to go to the journal of a foreign meteorological society for some of his materials, having failed in his endeavours to procure the original reports in this country. Surely these reports are to be found in the library of the Board of Trade, if not in the Colonial Institute.

Mr. Eugene Stock, of the Church Missionary Society, writes:—

"The writer of your 'Geographical Notes' complains that there is in the new edition of the Church Missionary Atlas 'no indication of the Universities' Mission stations on the maps of Eastern Africa, which are on a large scale.' He must have examined those maps very hastily. In both the Universities' Mission stations are indicated. In one the letter 'U' (which is explained at foot) is put against Zanzibar and Magila; and in the other, in which the scale is much larger, the words in full, 'Universities' Mission,' are printed under both 'Zanzibar Island' and 'Usambara,' to show that that mission occupies the whole island and the whole district. The writer further says that the plan on which the stations of other societies have been inserted is 'not quite intelligible.' I beg to say that it is explained on a separate slip of paper prominently inserted in both parts, with a view to its being 'quite intelligible' pending the publication of the preface and other introductory matter by-and-by."

On the map facing p. 53 the words "Universities' Mission," faintly printed, are placed in brackets beneath "Usambara" and "Zanzibar I.," which is vague, and in the case of Usambara absolutely misleading. No missionary stations whatever, apart from those of the Church Missionary Society, are indicated, although this could easily have been done without rendering those stations, which the atlas is specially designed to exhibit, less prominent. On the other maps certain missionary stations are indicated by letters, which have to be searched for, and when found do not always convey correct infor-

mation. Probably when Mr. Stock has a little more acquaintance with cartography, he will see the propriety of rectifying these points.

The 'Catalogue of the York Gate Library, formed by Mr. S. W. Silver,' by Mr. E. Augustus Petherick (Murray), of which a second edition has been issued, is in several respects a pattern of what a work of this class should be if the contents of a collection of books are to be made readily accessible. The catalogue proper gives the titles of works and papers, classified according to subjects, and arranged chronologically within each class, whilst copious indices of subjects and authors render reference easy. Reproductions of twenty maps, title-pages, or plates from rare works add to the interest of this handsome volume. We may add that Mr. Silver's library is particularly rich in geographical books and in works dealing with the British colonies, and that access to its treasures is readily granted to students.

Messrs. G. Philip & Son send us an "Enlarged Jubilee Edition" of their 'Atlas of the British Empire,' consisting of twenty-nine maps by Mr. John Bartholomew; Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston's 'Colonial and Indian Atlas of the British Empire,' also in twenty-nine maps, somewhat larger in size; and Mr. John Heywood forwards a 'British Empire Atlas' in thirty-seven maps of small size. Of these three atlases that published by Messrs. Philip will probably suit purchasers best. Mr. Heywood's 'Atlas' is altogether unsatisfactory.

'The Earth: a Descriptive History of the Phenomena of the Life of the Globe,' by Elise Reclus, edited by Prof. A. H. Keane (Virtue & Co.), is little more than a reprint of Mr. B. B. Woodward's translation of the same work, published in 1871 by Messrs. Chapman & Hall. A few paragraphs have been added, and some of the old maps replaced by others of a more attractive type, but in other respects the work appears to have undergone no change. This is, perhaps, not matter for regret, for a more attractive work on physical geography has rarely been written, and Mr. Woodward's translation is thoroughly satisfactory.

The Religious Tract Society is going to publish Mr. Chalmers's new work on 'Pioneering in New Guinea.' Mr. Chalmers describes, among other things, the Government expeditions to proclaim the protectorate. He was with Sir P. Scratchley till within a few days of his death.

The 'Gazetteer of the British Isles' (Edinburgh, Black) is edited by Mr. John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., the well-known map-maker; and to him, too, are due its twenty-eight admirable maps, illustrating the physical, statistical, and political geography of the kingdom. The work itself is both full and concise. It consists of 869 double-columned pages, and contains, on a rough calculation, more than 60,000 separate entries, of from two to 264 lines apiece. One might have looked, perhaps, for general articles on England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; otherwise, careful examination has failed to reveal a single serious omission. Thus, to select three places that have lately cropped up in the newspapers—Glenbeigh, Idlesleigh, and the Pynes; or to take at random four tiny hamlets known to the writer—Porthcwmnow, near Lands End; Brundish, in Suffolk; Cross Foxes, near Dolegely; and Lochans, in Wigtownshire. These all are accurately localized, their distance being given from the nearest towns, and the distance of the towns, again, from London, Edinburgh, or Dublin. Nor are we merely told of a place where it is. The question also, "What of it?" is answered, historical, biographical, and antiquarian notes having been freely admitted. "Field Place, seat, 2 miles N.W. of Horsham, W. Sussex: birth-place of Shelley (1792-1822)," may serve as a sample of the manner in which are noticed the birthplaces and homes of Bede, Latimer, Keble, Carlyle, Dickens, and hundreds of other greater or lesser worthies. There is, however, no mention of Wordsworth, Landor, "George Eliot," and

Beckford, in the articles on Cockermouth, Llanthony, Griff, and Fonthill. A few battlefields have escaped the compiler—Arkinholm, Brunanburh, Dunnichen, and Lansdowne; whilst under Godalming the new Charterhouse should surely have been noticed, under Henley the regatta, and under Knock the famous apparitions. Of absolute blunders we have detected but one—that Haileybury College is said to be "an institution for the education of young men intended for the Indian Civil Service"; this is second-hand, and many years obsolete. Then Scottish towns get rather an undue prominence, the article "Kelso" being nearly twice as long as "Bath," and "Brighton" only one line longer than "Keith." Defects are, however, inevitable in a work so full and so fresh; and with all these defects this gazetteer is immensely valuable. Its statistics, we should add, have been wisely relegated to ten appendices, instead of being sown broadcast through the volume. Isolated figures as to shipping, live stock, and the like have little meaning for the general reader; whereas these tables enable one at a glance to understand the relative importance of the 110 British seaports, or to compare the industrial and agricultural condition of the 117 counties. The get-up of the book is worthy its contents.

The City of London even now is not amply provided with libraries for geography and commerce. The London Institution, under the care of Porson and his successors, collected classics, topography, and genealogy. In the Guildhall Library geography and commerce have not been the branches most favoured. There is besides only the newly formed library of the City Liberal Club, now on a fair scale. The London Chamber of Commerce have just proposed to make a like provision for their members, and have already formed a small collection.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

HERE SCHUMACHER reports a discovery of interest from the shores of the Lake of Tiberias. It has long been known that ancient remains and ruins are scattered about on the small plain south of the modern city, but they have never attracted much attention. Robinson tried to prove that the modern town stands on the site of the Herodian city. Herr Schumacher has now, however, traced the whole wall of Herod's city of Tiberias. It is three miles in length, and is in shape an oblong, the long side presented to the lake. At its south-west corner there rises a lofty hillock, five hundred feet in height. This hillock is crowned with ruins which were noted by Lieut.-Col. Kitchenner, but he could not examine them, because at the time of his survey they were covered with high thistles. The ancient wall of Tiberias ran up, and was connected with a strong wall round this hill; within the wall are ruins, probably of Herod's palace, certainly of a fort. This, then, was the acropolis of Tiberias, which in the time of our Lord is now proved to have been no mean Galilean village, but a great and stately city, its wall three miles long, and for a mile in length facing the sea from which He saw it, dominated and guarded by Herod's stronghold, built on a hill five hundred feet in height. In the restoration of the country at the time of the Gospel history Tiberias will henceforth occupy a large and important place.

With regard to the eagerly expected work on the reading of the Hittite inscriptions, Capt. Conder writes to the Committee:—

"I should like clearly to explain in the *Quarterly Statement* what it is that I have discovered concerning these hieroglyphs. The attempts of the Rev. Dunbar Heath and the Rev. C. Ball are based on the supposition that the language is Semitic, and the emblems either letters or letters and determinatives. These views are directly contrary to the conclusions of such scholars as Prof. Sayce and M. Chabas; and Mr. Hyde Clarke, in 1880, pointed out that the emblems must be syllabic, and the language probably Turanian. In fact, as the texts are older than

1400 B.C., it is highly improbable that the emblems would be alphabetic. Prof. Sayce, while pointing out that the Hittite language could not have been Semitic, has only gone as far as to suggest an approximation to Georgian. All that I claim to have done is to restore the known sounds of the symbols to the language to which they belong, to show that this was the Hittite language, and to put in the hands of specialists the key which will enable them to make final and complete translations of the texts. My knowledge of the language does not enable me to do more than this, and I ask those who are real authorities on this ancient tongue to show some indulgence for my probable mistakes, if they are satisfied (as I think they will be) of the soundness of my principles of decipherment."

The memoir, which may be expected next week, will contain an account of Capt. Conder's discovery and the rules which he has been enabled to lay down for the translation; general remarks on the commoner emblems, the gods and the religious ideas, and on the grammar; the connexion of these symbols with Cypriote, Cuneiform, Egyptian, Canaanite, and others; and a summary and analysis. The book will be published for the Committee of the Exploration Fund by Messrs. Bentley & Son.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 6.—Mr. E. Dunkin, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. J. Bone, Lieuts. W. F. Caborne and C. W. M. Hepworth, and Mr. W. F. Smith were elected Fellows.—Mr. G. F. Chambers read a paper on a catalogue of red stars, which he described as the result of seventeen years' observations, extending from 1870 to 1886 inclusive. The catalogue contains 711 stars, 689 of which are visible in England. All red stars below the 8½ magnitude have been rejected, and only stars which appear as distinctly orange or reddish have been included. There are less than a dozen stars which, according to Mr. Chambers, can be properly termed carmine or ruby. Sir William Herschel, Sir John Herschel, Schmidt, and some other of the older observers catalogued many stars as red which can now only be described as orange. The difference cannot be attributed to the different colour correction of achromatic telescopes, some being corrected for the red rays and some for shorter wave lengths; for well-known observers using reflectors which bring all coloured rays to the same focus differ greatly amongst themselves in their colour estimates. Mr. Chambers was of opinion that there is a great difference of colour sensitivity between the eyes of different observers, especially at the red end of the spectrum. In other words, a partial colour blindness at the red end of the spectrum is very common.—A paper by Mr. H. Grubb was read 'On the Choice of Instruments for Stellar Photography.' In considering the important question whether a reflecting or refracting telescope is likely to give the better results, he comes to the conclusion that the advantage appears to be on the side of the reflector. The field of the reflector is theoretically flatter, though, as General Tennant has pointed out, there is a considerable amount of "coma" about the images of stellar points formed by pencils inclined more than a degree to the axis of the instrument. No complete comparison of the lateral distortion of the images of stellar points has yet been made, but the distortion appears to be greater in photographs taken with refractors than in those taken with reflectors. In the beautiful photographs taken by the brothers Henry the images of small stars at a distance of 80' from the centre of the field are ellipses, the proportion of whose major and minor axes is 9 to 4, while in the photographs taken with Mr. Isaac Roberts's reflector the stellar images are practically undistorted to a distance of 1' from the centre of the field.—Mr. David Gill gave an account of his photographic work at the Cape Observatory. An attempt is being made to map the whole of the southern heavens on plates subtending 6° in diameter.—Mr. H. H. Turner read a paper 'On the Variations of Level and Azimuth of the Transit Circle of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.'—The following papers were taken as read: 'On the Orbit of O² 400,' by Mr. J. E. Gore, 'Lunar Occultations on March 29th, 1887,' by Mr. C. L. Prince, 'On the Formula for Computing the Apparent Positions of a Satellite, and for Correcting the Assumed Elements of its Orbit,' by Mr. A. Marth, 'Remarks on some of the Present Aspects of Celestial Photography,' by Prof. C. Pritchard, and 'Observations of Comet b, 1887 (Brooks), at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.'

LINNEAN.—April 7.—Mr. W. Carruthers, President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. J. Barron, J. H.

Dugdale, and E. B. Poulton were elected Fellows.—There were exhibited fresh specimens of a pure white variety of primrose, which had been gathered growing wild, near Biarritz, by Mr. W. D. G. Osborne.

—A series of instantaneous photographs of storks nesting, &c., were exhibited for Mr. B. Bidwell. These were specially interesting as showing the peculiar attitudes assumed in flight, &c.—Some mal-formed trout in an early stage of development were described by Dr. F. Day.—A paper was read by Prof. Huxley 'On the Gentians: Notes and Queries.' Taking the flower as a basis, he divides the Gentianæ into two great series, each of which is characterized by a peculiar disposition of the nectarial organs, and a gradation of forms of the corolla from the deeply cleft rotate or stellate condition, through the campanulate, to the extreme infundibulate kind. In one series, termed *Perimelittæ*, the nectarial cells are aggregated in a single or two patches; in the other series, termed *Mesomelittæ*, the distinguishing characters are a zone of secreting cells encircling the ovary, or absence of such, or presence of a honey-secreting surface, which may exist in the central parts of the flower. He assumes on morphological grounds a hypothetical ancestral flower or *Ur-Gentian*—*Haplanthe*. As a starting-point this would lead on the one hand to the series of the *Perimelittæ* with four subsidiary types, and on the other to the *Mesomelittæ*, also with four subsidiary types of floral structure. The *Perimelittæ* comprise the groups: 1, *Actinanthæ*; 2, *Keratanthæ*; 3, *Lophanthæ*; and 4, *Stephananthæ*. The *Mesomelittæ* comprise: 1, *Asteranthæ*; 2, *Limnanthæ*; 3, *Lissanthæ*; and 4, *Ptychanthæ*. The one series appears to bear a certain progressive relation in its evolution to the leading morphological modifications of the opposite series. In treating of the geographical distribution of the gentians Prof. Huxley adopts the lines previously followed by him on animal distribution. Under I. *Arctogæa* he includes Europe, Africa, Asia, and North America as far as Mexico; South Africa, Madagascar, Hindostan, and Indo-China forming a sub-province—South *Arctogæa*—the rest North *Arctogæa*. II. *Austro-Columbiæ* comprises South America as far north as Mexico. III. *Australia* is another province; and IV. *New Zealand* and adjoining islands. Species of the *Gentianæ* are found in all these provinces, the headquarters being North *Arctogæa* and *Austro-Columbiæ*. The *Ptychanthæ* are predominant in North *Arctogæa*; the *Lissanthæ* in South *Arctogæa*; and *Actinanthæ*, *Lophanthæ*, and *Lissanthæ* in *Austro-Columbiæ*. In *Australia* and *New Zealand* there is a paucity of species. He considers that the present distribution of the *Gentianæ* is not to be accounted for by migration from any given centre, whence diffusion to their present localities. Borrowing analogy from zoological distribution, he likens the gentians to the tapirs, at present only represented in South America and the Indo-Malayan region. Yet the *Tapiridæ* in the middle tertiary epoch were distributed everywhere in the intermediate areas. Though fossil remains of gentians are not yet known, he nevertheless suggests that in *pliocene* and *miocene* times their distribution may have been substantially similar to what is now extant. He further throws out the hint that could the age of the first appearance of dipterous, hymenopterous, and lepidopterous insects provided with long hausta be indicated, we should then be in a position to guess approximately when specialization of the types of the gentians and their ultimate distribution occurred.

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 5.—Prof. W. H. Flower, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during March, and called special attention to two long-tailed grass-finches (*Poephila acuticauda*) from North-West Australia, and to a Fisk's snake (*Boodon faskii*) and a narrow-headed toad (*Bufo angusticeps*) from South Africa.—Mr. F. Day exhibited and made remarks on a specimen of a Mediterranean fish (*Scorpana scrofa*) taken off Brixham early in March last, and new to the British fauna.—Mr. J. H. Leech exhibited some specimens of new butterflies from Japan and Corea, and gave a short account of his recent journeys to those countries in quest of Lepidoptera.—Letters and communications were read: from the Rev. G. H. R. Fisk, of the Cape Colony, respecting the killing and eating, by a shrew, of a young venomous snake (*Sepeodon hamachates*), by Prof. Flower, on behalf of Messrs. J. H. Scott and T. J. Parker, of the University of Otago, New Zealand, on a specimen of a young female *Ziphius*, which was cast ashore alive at Warrington, north of Dunedin, New Zealand, in November, 1884,—by Mr. R. S. Wray, on the morphology of the wings of birds, in which a description was given of a typical wing, and the main modifications which are found in other forms of wings were pointed out, one of the principal points adverted to being the absence, in nearly half the class of birds, of the fifth cubital remex, its covert only being developed; and the

peculiar structure of the wings in the *Ratilla* and the *Sphenia* was also commented upon,—and from the Rev. H. S. Gorham, on the classification of the Coleoptera of the division Languridae. The author pointed out the characters which, in his opinion, were available for the systematic arrangement of this family of Coleoptera, and for its division into genera. The subject had hitherto not received the attention it deserved, and several errors had gained currency, owing to the hasty and insufficient way in which the structure of these insects had been analyzed. He added an analytical table of about forty genera, many of those proposed being new. Further notice of the American genera would soon appear in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's 'Biologia Central-Americana.'

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 6.—Dr. Sharp, President, in the chair.—Messrs. F. Galton, J. H. Leech, and G. S. Parkinson were elected Fellows.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited specimens of *Arctia mendica*, collected in county Cork by Mr. McDowell, the males of which were remarkable in being white like the females. It was stated that the black or typical English form of the male was unknown in Cork.—Mr. G. T. Porritt exhibited a long series of *Hybernia progenitaria* from Huddersfield, all the females in which, and the majority of the males, belonged to the dark variety called *fusca*. This dark form, although almost unknown a few years ago in Yorkshire, seemed likely to replace the paler and original type of the species.—Lord Walsingham remarked on the apparent increase in the number of melanic forms in the North, and suggested an explanation of the probable causes of such increase.—Mr. G. F. Mathew exhibited a number of new species of butterflies collected by him in 1882 and 1883 in the Solomon Islands, during the short visits of H.M.S. *Espiegle*, which species had been recently described by Mr. Mathew in papers communicated to the Entomological and Zoological Societies.—Mr. E. B. Poulton exhibited a large lepidopterous larva from the Celebes Islands, and made remarks on the urticating properties of its hairs, which were believed by the natives to cause erysipelas.—A discussion ensued, in which Lord Walsingham, Dr. Dixey, Mr. McLachlan, Dr. Sharp, Mr. J. Jenner-Weir, and Mr. Slater took part.—Mr. P. Crowley exhibited several new species of butterflies recently received from West Africa.—Mr. H. Goss reported the capture, by Mr. G. D. Tait, at Oporto, last September, of *Anomia pleippus*. He remarked that although some twenty specimens had been captured in the south of England, only two had been previously recorded from the continent of Europe.—Lord Walsingham read a paper entitled 'A Revision of the Genera *Acrolophus* and *Anaphora* (Clem.)', and exhibited a number of specimens representing seven new genera and twenty new species.—Mr. Stainton, Mr. Champion, Dr. Sharp, and Mr. McLachlan made remarks on the species.—Mr. Poulton read 'Notes in 1886 on Lepidopterous Larvæ and Pupæ.'—Lord Walsingham remarked on the concealment of many larvæ by their close resemblance to their food plants, and alluded to the existence of prothoracic glands in certain species, more especially in those of the genus *Melipotæ*.—Dr. F. A. Dixey asked whether, in the extended condition of the flagellum in *D. vinula*, the blood was contained in any special receptacle, and he remarked on the extraordinary powers of contraction which appeared to be possessed by the retractor muscle of this organ.—The discussion was continued by Messrs. G. F. Mathew, J. Jenner-Weir, W. White, G. T. Porritt, and others.

MATHEMATICAL.—April 7.—Sir J. Cockle, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. Edwards, R. Russell, and A. N. Whitehead were elected Members.—The following papers were read, or taken as read: 'On the Intersections of a Circle and a Plane Curve,' by Prof. Genese; 'A New Theory of Harmonic Polygons,' by the Rev. T. C. Simmons; 'On some Properties of Simplicissima, with especial regard to the related Spherical Loci,' by Mr. W. J. C. Sharp; 'On Briot and Bouquet's Theory of the Differential Equation $F(y, y', y'') = 0$,' by Prof. Cayley; 'Two Points in the Plane of a Triangle and a Cubic through Them,' by Mr. R. Tucker; and 'Tetrahedral Note,' by Dr. Wolstenholme.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Asiatic, 4.—'Life and Work of the late Alexander Wylie,' M. H. Cordier.
— Victoria Institute, 8.—'Practical Optimum,' Canon S. Smith.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Discussion on "Disputations and the Legal Obligation to Repair" and "Notes on Disputation Practice,"'
— Aristotelian, 8.—'The Theory of Motion,' Mr. E. F. Seargour.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Electricity,' Dr. J. Hopkinson.
— Statistical, 7.—'Class Mortality Statistics,' Mr. N. A. Humphreys.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—'Water-Supply from Wells,' Messrs. Grover, Fox, Stokes, and Matthews.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'South Africa,' Major-General Sir C. Warren.
— Zoological, 8.—'Specimens of Disease from Mammals in the Society's Gardens,' and 'On the Arm-gland of Lemurs,' Mr.

- J. B. Sutton; 'Contributions to the Anatomy of Earthworms' (Nos. 1, II, III). Mr. F. E. Beddard; 'Remarks upon the Moulting of the Great Bird of Paradise,' Mr. A. D. Bartlett.
Wed. Meteorological, 7.—'The Storm and Low Barometer of December 8th and 9th, 1886,' Mr. C. Harding; 'Report of the Wind Force Committee,' Mr. G. Chatterton; 'New Form of Velocity Anemometer,' Mr. W. H. Dines; 'Description of Two Maximum Pressure Registering Anemometers,' Mr. G. M. Whipple.
— British Archaeological Association, 8.—'The Consecrated Well on Lancaster Castle Hill,' Dr. J. Harker.
Thurs. Society of Arts, 8.—'Electric Locomotion,' Mr. A. Reichenbaum.
— Royal Institution, 8.—'Chemistry of the Organic World,' Prof. Dewar.
— Archaeological Institute, 4.—'Pre-Norman Remains in England,' and 'Celts of Chinese Jade recently found in America,' Mr. J. P. Harrison.
— Royal, 4.
— Zoological, 5.—'The Classification of the Vertebrates,' Mr. F. E. Beddard (Davis Lecture).
— Linnean, 8.—'Nature and Causes of Variation in Plants and Animals,' Mr. F. Geddes.
— Historical, 8.—'The White Races, the Founders of the Earliest Civilization,' Mr. J. S. Stuart Olenic.
Fri. New Shakespeare, 8.—'Shakespeare's Metaphors,' Herr O. Schlapp.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Work of the Imperial Institute,' Sir F. Abel.
Sat. Antiquarian, 2.—Anniversary.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'The New Zealand Alps,' Dr. R. von Lendenfeld.
— Physical, 3.—'On Delicate Calorimetric Thermometers' and 'On the Expansion of Thermometer Bulbs under Pressure,' Prof. Pickering; 'Note on Magnetization,' Mr. R. H. M. Bosanquet; 'On a Thermodynamical Relation,' Prof. W. Ramsay and Mr. S. Young.

Science Gossip.

The life of Mr. Darwin by his son, which Mr. Murray announces in his quarterly list, will fill three volumes.

The death is announced of Dr. John Hymers, F.R.S., of Brandsburton Rectory, Yorkshire. He was second wrangler in 1826, a well-known Cambridge tutor in his day, and the author of several mathematical text-books which were much used. The daily papers announce that he has left a large sum of money to the town of Hull to found a school.

MR. W. W. FOWLER writes about our review of 'The Coleoptera of the British Islands,' taking exception

"to a question of fact which affects the whole *raison d'être* of my book, and shows that your reviewer cannot have studied his subject. He says (p. 419): "In 1839 Stephens in his manual described 3,462 species, and in 1883 Dr. Sharp in his catalogue only enumerates 3,243 British beetles.....the specific census has, therefore, not increased." Now it is a well-known fact that not less than 1,099 species were added between 1840 and 1872, and about 100 have been discovered since. Every colour variety was described by Stephens as a new species; in proof of this it may be alleged that he described 60 species of *Cereyon*, of which only 17 are now recognized by English and continental authors. Stephens, therefore, described about 2,250 species now recognized, or less, whereas at present about 3,300 are known as distinct; it is because of this increase that a new work on the British beetles with localities and habitats has been called for. Your reviewer also remarks that the dispersal of species at least over the Palearctic region should be described; I have in each case given the distribution of the genera roughly over the world, which is as much as can be found room for. I should be much obliged if you could correct the mistaken ideas that must arise from your reviewer's notice; you will find my statement corroborated in the *Entomologist's Annual* for 1872, p. 130, where very full statistics are given, and in papers by myself in the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*."

It is difficult to follow Mr. Fowler's objections, because what he asserts has not been denied, and the impressions he fears have not been implied. The total number of species recognized as such by Stephens in his manual is in excess of those enumerated to-day, and that this discrepancy is owing to the number of "Stephens's species" which have since been proved to be simply varieties or synonyms of other species was distinctly stated in the review to which Mr. Fowler objects, and therefore the statement that the specific census between the times of Stephens and Sharp—according to the computation of these authors—has not increased, remains a simple fact. In expressing the hope that in some future work the dispersal of the species over the Palearctic region might be described we did not complain of Mr. Fowler not having done so. He would doubtless be willing to admit that he possesses neither the material nor the knowledge of so wide a fauna necessary to enable him to do so, but he might possibly welcome such a work as gladly as would the *Athenæum*.

FINE ARTS

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY ARTISTS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

DECEASED BRITISH MASTERS AND MODERN PAINTERS.—SHEPHERD BROS.' SPRING EXHIBITION comprises choice Works by the great Painters of the British School.—SHEPHERD BROS., GAL. LEIC., 27, King Street, St. James's Square.

MR. W. F. DICKES' GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS, 81, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square. Important Examples of Rembrandt, Rubens, Gerard Dou, Eckhout, Terburg, Teniers, Both, Van der Velde, Palamede, Paul Potter, J. Ruysdael, Kottenhammer, Van Goyen, Neefs, Ostade, Zorg, M. Hondelcoeter, Vermeer, G. Fossin, Correggio, Vandijk, Giorgione, Canaletto, Giotto, and many others from well-known Collections.—Admission by address card, Daily from Two till Seven, and by appointment at other times.

'THE VALE OF TEARS'—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW ON VIEW at the Dore Gallery, 35, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

A Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of a Collection of Japanese and Chinese Paintings in the British Museum. By W. Anderson. Printed by Order of the Trustees. (Longmans & Co.)

Nobody will deny that the collection of Chinese and Japanese drawings recently acquired by the British Museum, though still far from complete, is extremely valuable. Yet it is by no means the section of the Department of Prints which scholars expected would next be made accessible by the publication of a catalogue. The printing of the General Catalogue has not been begun. There are no special catalogues of the Italian drawings, or even of the Italian engravings. Of the superb collections of English mezzotints and works in line, of the Hollars, the Dürers, and of the host of English portraits, no man outside the Museum, and few inside it, know or can know anything whatever. 'The Catalogue of Satirical Prints,' a vast work, stands where it stood when the fourth volume was published more than four years ago, and for want of an index is much less useful than it might be. Each of these collections (except the Italian, which has rivals on the Continent) is not only of enormous value, but far superior to that of any other museum, yet no complete catalogue fit for publication is ready of any of them, and even the lists used in the department consist of titles merely and are inaccessible to the public.

Of course the Keeper of the Prints cannot help himself until Parliament grants funds, though these collections have been accumulating for a century. Yet we have no doubt the learned world, not less than the artistic, would have been much better pleased to receive an adequate catalogue of the Italian prints, of the mezzotints, of the Dürers, of the English portraits, than the book before us. Japanese and Chinese drawings are all very well in their way, they are really quite astonishing specimens of handicraft and curious observation and dexterity; but, after all, they cannot be ranked higher than *bric-à-brac*, and it was not for *bric-à-brac* that the British Museum was founded. The national collection, rich as it is—and for a long time to come it may well be content to be no richer—is still far from being representative of all the sections of Japanese drawings; still less is it complete, and—what, so far as cataloguing is concerned, is of at least equal consequence—we are not in a position to deal with these works with a perfect mastery of their history and the history

of the amazing handicraft to which they owe their existence. Mr. Anderson himself has admitted, in that fine book on the 'Pictorial Arts of Japan' which we lately reviewed, that the tardy arrival of an essay by Prof. F. E. Fenollosa, of Tokio, upon 'L'Art Japonais,' issued in the *Japanese Mail* of 1884, was of serious consequence to him while compiling his 'Pictorial Arts,' as the essay throws much light on the productions of the illustrious Kanaoka and Chō Densu, the latter being the Michael Angelo of old Japanese design. Such is the still imperfect state of our knowledge of this phase of painting, so complex is it, and so outlandish are its applications and developments, that it will be long before the subject is exhausted; indeed, the Japanese themselves, to judge by what Mr. Anderson says, have not yet mastered the whole of the history of their art crafts. Of course it is true that we need not wait for that consummation, but it is also equally true that we are in no particular hurry. The achievements of the Demon Spider, portentous as they are, the histories of Wang Chih, to say nothing of the analysis of the Yamato and Tosa schools of Japanese masters, and the much more curious Buddhist schools, interest us, we are not ashamed to say, much less than the prints and drawings the Museum contains by the masters of Italy, France, and the Low Countries. While we remain ignorant of our Albert Dürers, and Rembrandt at the Museum is as a sealed book, we are not impatient about the remarkable painter Funatō no Naoshi, whom in A.D. 654 the Emperor Kōtoku ordered to paint Buddhas and Bōdhisattvas for the temple Kawara-dēra. Our stoicism is, it must be admitted, strengthened by the fact that of Funatō no Naoshi there are no authentic remains. Let us then fall back upon Raphael, upon Dürer, upon Van Leyden or Rembrandt, and, if we cannot hope to know all about Shin-sai of the ninth century, let us content ourselves with Hogarth, of whose art, as represented at the British Museum, only the satires have been catalogued for the Trustees.

Prof. Colvin, who has done much to popularize a taste for Italian drawings, and is well informed about their value as exponents of art, cannot be suspected of preferring Japanese and Chinese oddities and extravagances, and outlandish tragedy and farce, to fine European works. Had it rested with him, no doubt catalogues of the other sections of his department would have been presented to the artistic world long before the remarkable learning and peculiar taste of Mr. Anderson were exercised on this book, which we value highly, even while we could have waited for it some years longer. Mr. Anderson's abilities and fitness for dealing successfully with a difficult, somewhat tedious, and most complex subject we have repeatedly admired, and he deserves abundant credit for the manner in which he has catalogued the numerous classes of a collection numbering in all about 2,700 examples of various groups, or schools, as Mr. Anderson not very accurately, but still conveniently, calls them. It will be remembered that he was busy during the six years he spent in the Island Empire collecting the Japanese and Chinese drawings he catalogues; from him the Trustees bought the examples *en bloc* in 1882. Before

then the nation possessed but very few indeed of these drawings, to which fashion has given a greater importance than the development of taste for art and familiarity with considerably increased numbers of them will quite justify. Mr. Anderson's thorough acquaintance with the examples themselves, his extraordinary knowledge of the decorative and pictorial crafts of the Japanese and (in a minor degree) Chinese, to say nothing of his excellent taste and sound judgment, qualified him to sort them rightly into schools and to describe them thoroughly. A better guide to knowledge of the general history of the subject could hardly be hoped for at present. In fact, he made a noble contribution to our knowledge of the subject so long as ten years ago.

Much the greater number of the drawings are Japanese; the Chinese minority serves well to illustrate the relationship between the pictorial crafts of the countries. To the catalogue of each group of specimens is prefixed an account of the main facts in the history of the school, and a list of the principal draughtsmen whose names have found places in native biographical records; and, lastly, the legendary and other motives have been dealt with more or less in detail. This plan Mr. Anderson has most conscientiously and laboriously carried out throughout his volume. With all the zeal of an enthusiast who is likewise a specialist, he declares his belief that as time goes on and more public collections are formed the study may become greatly developed in the West. We are sorry to differ from a student so accomplished and earnest. The decorative design of the extreme East does not, we fear, possess sufficient intellectual attractions, or even beauty and nobility enough, to command more attention than it now receives. Mr. Anderson's pictures and drawings must be content, we have no doubt, to be reckoned as representing the acme of curious technical skill, or rather a most wonderful handicraft, enriched and vivified by amazingly vigorous, but often hideous and grotesque motives; the whole set, so to say, in a gloriously diversified coloration of rare beauty, if no great subtlety, but—in this differing radically from the masterpieces of Occidental colouring—devoid of pathos. We can hardly expect the art of the Japanese, and still less of the Chinese, to retain their idiosyncrasies and yet enter upon a stage which can be called intellectual.

The Keeper of the Prints is quite right in saying that this catalogue "contains the most complete account which at present exists of the general history of the subject." "At present" is a wise qualification. By-and-by such a statement might be less needful, because at the present rate of the increase of our knowledge of Japanese and Chinese decorative art we ought, within a decade or so, to be sufficiently well informed to make it possible to write a general history to which the qualification need not be applied. As it is, it is not difficult to discover some considerable gaps in the history and illustrations, although the book has been compiled with honourable care, and the accomplished writer has enjoyed great advantages. Not a few experts, whose good offices are duly acknowledged, lend their aid,

among them Mr. E. Satow, Mr. Miyakawa, and Mr. Watasé. To catalogue Chinese and Japanese drawings is not difficult in itself, but in the present imperfect state of our knowledge it is wonderful that Mr. Anderson should have been able to produce so good a history, or rather a group of sketches of the histories of sections of the subject.

In printing, binding, and illustrations this book is far inferior to several catalogues formerly issued by the Trustees of the British Museum. The printing and binding are good enough for the occasion, but the cuts, which, in justice to their subjects, should have been first rate, are mere diagrams of a loose kind, and even of these there ought to have been at least thrice as many. We do not see the use of plate 10, a group of little figures of sages after Hokusai, who was born in the third quarter of the last century (died in 1849), and a capital representative of what Mr. Anderson describes as the Popular School of artists of the Island Empire. A true Japanese, he is well known in Europe, and his works are of high merit—worthy of something much better than the utterly inadequate cut before us. Mr. Batsford's 'Hundred Views of Fuji,' 1880, made Hokusai as well known in England as Menzel of Berlin. Plates 17, 18, and 19 are open to the same censure, and plate 9 is worse than any of its neighbours. The reproduction of Kitawo Masayoshi's excellent design of the 'Genius of Longevity,' a genial old gentleman of doubtful character, see plate 2, is worthless; while the cut (plate 7) of the dragon, a monster of the utmost importance in Chinese and Japanese mythology, is about as inadequate as it can be. This inadequacy of the illustrations is the more to be regretted because the author has taken such infinite pains with his part of the work. It is but too plain that the process employed is radically bad.

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE.

A Guide to English Pattern Coins. By the Rev. G. F. Crowther, M.A. (Upcott Gill).—A thorough treatise on English patterns has long been needed, but Mr. Crowther's 'Guide,' unfortunately, does not fill, nor even attempt to fill, this gap in numismatic literature. The compiler gives hardly anything beyond a bare descriptive list of patterns, and in this list there are omissions. He has, moreover, not attempted to make his list critical, for he has included several specimens which are certainly not patterns for coins—the so-called "groat of Perkin Warbeck," for instance. In praise of Mr. Crowther's little book it may be said, however, that it contains a list of patterns more complete than any that was previously accessible, and that the citations of prices realized by patterns at public sales will be serviceable to the coin collector. If Mr. Crowther would undertake to make a diligent search for all known English patterns, and would do his best to collect from all possible sources whatever can be ascertained about the "genesis" of our pattern pieces, he would no doubt produce a good book. Meanwhile his 'Guide' will be of some temporary usefulness. Any future treatise should be fully illustrated, even at the risk of making the book expensive. We would strongly recommend photography for the purpose. If, however, woodcuts are adopted, Mr. Crowther must advise his engraver to produce something rather more complimentary to our early English monarchs than the portraits which appear in the twenty-one illustrations to the present 'Guide.'

Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum. Vol. III. (Printed by Order of the Trustees.)—The Department of Coins in the British Museum has followed up its two volumes of Indo-Mohammedan coins with a 'Catalogue of the Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India,' which, while belonging to the Indian division, is so Greek in character that in type and arrangement it has been made uniform with the Greek, instead of with the Indian series. The writer is Mr. Percy Gardner, whose name is a guarantee of painstaking accuracy, but who has probably never before been confronted with so harassing a task as that which he has in this volume accomplished. The 1,400 coins comprised in the class of Indo-Greek and Scythic form the sphinx of numismatists. They belong to a period of Bactrian and Indian history (B.C. 250—A.D. 130) of which very little is known, and unfortunately their types and legends are not of a character to lend much precision to the chronology and succession of the rulers by whom they were issued. For the first century of this period, indeed, during which the Greek successors of Diodotus were supreme, some approach to a chronological order may be established, though even here conjecture plays a larger part than is at all desirable; but when the Yueh-chi nomads, migrating westward, invaded the Bactrian kingdom, and the Parthians and Sakas added to the general confusion, the exact historical arrangement of the coinage becomes a sheer impossibility, and the order of the various kings, many of whom seem to have reigned contemporaneously, is beyond the power of man or numismatist to discover. Mr. Gardner has done the best he could with his intricate subject. He has collected whatever could be extracted from the pages of Justin, Polybius, and Strabo; he has digested the scattered notices of Prinsep, Thomas, Lassen, Cunningham, and Von Sallet, and examined carefully whatever slight evidence of date and succession may be derived from an attentive study of the coins themselves. The result is not particularly satisfactory, but at least in the "Historical Outline" prefixed to the volume we possess a summary of the present state of knowledge, or nescience, about the period and coinage in question. The legends of the coins, which are in Greek and Arian Pali characters, present little of interest or historical evidence; and the types or designs suffer the same disadvantage, though here we have matter of artistic curiosity. The Bactrian and North-West Indian artists, strange to say, were throughout sufficiently skilled to be able to invent their own types; and though this deprives us of the historical evidence which copies of foreign types would have furnished, it presents us with original creations of remarkable interest, strikingly realistic in portraiture, and distinctly Praxitelean in the treatment of the divinities. After these singularly individual Greek types of the earlier age, the Indian figure of the dancing-girl with earrings and Oriental trousers on the coins of Pantaleon and Agathocles, the strange barbaric Greek representations on the money of Azes and others, and the bull of Siva, the goddess Lakshmi, and other Hindu types are of special interest. The only part of the inscriptions which Mr. Gardner has neglected is precisely that from which alone geographical or historical material might have been expected. The whole series is covered with isolated letters and monograms, supposed to be mint marks, over which numismatists have long pored in vain. Mr. Gardner, while rejecting General Cunningham's somewhat daring hypotheses, has none of his own to substitute, but contents himself with carefully engraving each individual monogram, and leaving his readers to draw their own conclusions. In this he is on the whole wise. There really is little or no evidence to go upon for the identification of these monograms, and an official catalogue should be a record of facts, not a galaxy of brilliant conjectures. As a piece of sober, honest work the catalogue is all that could be desired. It will

form a basis on which others may perhaps construct some approach to a history. Meanwhile Mr. Gardner has wisely limited himself to recording what is on the coins, and leaving to others the more exciting task of supplying their deficiencies. The thirty-two plates, of which twenty-nine are autotype, are an invaluable addition to the volume. They represent over four hundred distinct specimens, and thus enable the student to check Mr. Gardner's readings by a study of the original coins. The table of the Arian Pali alphabet is also a very necessary aid to the decipherment of this bewildering series. We congratulate the department on having finished so arduous a division of its labours, with which only the Hindu catalogue, which we hope is in progress, can be compared for obscurity and historical confusion.

Das Münzkabinett des Moskauer öffentlichen und Rumianzow'schen Museums.—III. *Katalog der Orientalischen Münzen.* Von W. Trutowski. (Moscow.)—M. Trutowski is a young Russian student who has had the courage to brave the difficulties of Oriental palæography and devote himself to the unpopular science of Mohammedan numismatics. So meritorious a sacrifice deserves recognition. Russia possesses half a dozen splendid collections of Oriental coins, and has but one scholar capable of describing them, and him official perversity has diverted to other duties. Baron von Tiesenhausen, the only absolutely first-rate Russian numismatist in the Oriental branch of the science, will rejoice to see a younger student following in his steps; and M. Trutowski could not find a better guide than the eminent secretary of the Archaeological Commission. At present M. Trutowski has a good deal to learn, and his catalogue of the Oriental coins in the Rumianzof Museum at Moscow presents an unnecessarily large number of slips and oversights. These, however, will be corrected by experience and study, and the appearance of a new Russian numismatist is too welcome a sight to be marred by signs of immaturity. As to the collection he has described, it contains hardly any novelty. Most of its coins have already been published elsewhere. This does not detract, however, from the value of the catalogue; for unless such a work existed we should always be in doubt whether the Rumianzof Museum contained *inedita* or not, and this doubt is now finally set at rest. M. Trutowski does not waste space in the description of pieces already published, but merely states the date, &c., and gives a reference to the leading work in which they are to be found described in detail. This is what should be done for every collection of coins in Europe; the *inedita* should be described in detail, the rest should be given in terms of some standard catalogue. The Rumianzof cabinet contains 4,980 coins, of which more than half (2,760) belong to the dynasty of the Khans of the Crimea, but of these 1,400 are effaced and illegible. There are 963 Ottoman coins of little interest, and 415 specimens of the Golden Horde, mostly well known. The rest consists of Sassanian and other Pehlevi coins, a couple of hundred issues of the Khalife, the same number of Sāmāni governors of Samarkand, and some examples of the Tāhīris, Ilēk Khans (44), Seljūks, rulers of Volga Bulghar, and other dynasties, with a hundred coins of the Shahs of Persia. The Krim Khans and Ilēks are the most noteworthy part of the collection. A photographic plate illustrates the enormous gold *naurōz* pieces of Feth Ali Shah, which formed part of the Persian war indemnity of 1828. Similar giant coins from the same fund are preserved at the Hermitage and Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg, and at the University of Helsinki.

Fin-Int Cossy.

It is reported that the oil paintings at the approaching Royal Academy exhibition are likely

to be of remarkably high quality. The water-colour drawings will, it is said, be middling, and the sculptures and the architectural examples indifferent.

It is said that the forthcoming exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery is to be extremely important. Mr. Watts, who, since his marriage, has been travelling in the East, will contribute only one picture, but Mr. E. Burne Jones will be represented by no fewer than five works—1, his large landscape, with figures, which has not yet received a name, although it will very likely be called 'When Pan was Young'; 2, 'Andromeda,' one of the "Perseus" series; 3, portrait of Miss E. Burne Jones; 4, portrait of Miss Lewis; and, 5, the large decorative panel in painted *gesso*, intended for a memorial of the late Mrs. Lyttelton, which we have already described at some length. Mr. W. B. Richmond counts six contributions, 'Icarus,' a full-length life-size figure, and portraits of the Earl of Pembroke and others. Sir John Millais has sent a picture, not yet named, of a girl leaning on a parapet and looking out to sea, and he also exhibits a portrait of Lord Esher. Mr. Alma Tadema's contributions consist of a small subject picture and a portrait. Mr. G. D. Leslie exhibits a group of girls by a Thames boat-house. Mr. Mitchell, whose 'Hypatia' brought his name into notice, has a large picture; while Mr. Collier contributes a life-size, full-length, nude figure of 'Lilith,' Adam's first wife, with a serpent twining round her body, and several portraits. From Mr. Orchardson's easel comes a portrait of a lady, and from Mr. R. Spencer Stanhope's a picture of 'Love in a Net.' Mr. Calderon has two semi-nude figures; Mr. Albert Moore is represented by two works; and Mr. Henry Moore, Mr. Halswelle, Mr. Poynter, Mr. Holman Hunt, and Mr. Corbett are also exhibitors.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT is about to republish in a volume, with considerable additions, the articles on the Pre-Raphaelite movement which he lately contributed to one of the magazines. The book will be illustrated. Mr. Hunt's large drawing, which is to be shown at the exhibition of the Old Society next week, is to be reproduced in mosaic at Venice.

ONE of the most important pictures at the next Academy Exhibition will be Sir F. Leighton's 'Hero and Leander,' or 'The Last Watch of Hero,' with a predella painted in brown monochrome. It has been purchased by the Corporation of Manchester (not Liverpool, as some have said), and will, when the Academy closes, be deposited in the public gallery of that city. Hero is a life-size and very beautiful figure, standing erect in the opening of a window and gazing over the sea. Her expression tells how much she has endured in her night-long watch. The rising sun illuminates her set brows, hard and dry eyes, dark eyelids, and wan features. Her right hand nervously clutches the curtain which covers one side of the opening. Part of her blue mantle falls in grand lines behind her. Her face is full of passion, expressed in a manner with which Sir F. Leighton's admirers are familiar, and it is painted with his accustomed skill. Her dress, apart from the blue mantle, is a robe of rich rose colour. The predella shows the corpse of Leander just as dawn has revealed it, cast ashore by the tide when retreating from a promontory of dark brown rocks, near which huge breakers still fall furiously.

We are officially requested to correct an impression which seems to have obtained currency, that, owing to the extraordinary exhibition now preparing at Manchester, the managers of the usual autumn gathering of paintings in that city will rest on their oars. Contrariwise, every effort is being made to make it superior to any of its forerunners proper. Manchester will be thronged with visitors in September, when the autumn exhibition will be opened, the British Association and the Iron and Steel

Institute meeting there at that time. The managers already have promises of many of the most important Royal Academy pictures of this season.

THE Society of Painters in Water Colours has appointed to-day (Saturday) for its private view. The gallery will be opened to the public on Monday. This is a wise arrangement, as it avoids that objectionable crowding of private views into one day which is much too frequent.

By the will of the late Mr. Newman Smith, of the Grange, Bournemouth, Landseer's famous picture 'A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society' has fallen to the National Gallery. Painted in 1837-8, this work was exhibited at the Academy in the latter year. The picture was finely engraved by Thomas Landseer; the head alone was engraved by H. T. Ryall as 'My Dog.' The picture was at Leeds in 1868 and at the Academy in 1873.

THE death is announced of M. Bouvet, the author of the first coins bearing the effigies of Napoleon III. He was eighty-one years of age.

On the 1st of May the Salon, Paris, will, as usual, be opened to the public.

THE exhibition of the works of Francois Millet is to open at the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, on the 1st of May.

DR. DÜRFELD promises for this summer the publication of his investigations in the theatre of Dionysus, showing that the circle of the orchestra was originally complete, the raised stage having been first added by Lycurgus.

MR. D. CAMPBELL writes:—

"With reference to your kind notice of the career of my late son C. W. Campbell, will you allow me to say that his family gladly supplied his personal wants until his success placed him beyond the need of such help?"

Our authority for what we said was the brother of the deceased artist.

AN artist writes:—

"It was with extreme regret that I read in your issue of the 9th inst. of the unexpected death of that promising young engraver and artist C. W. Campbell. I had the pleasure of being a fellow student of his at the Edmonton Grammar School, and can testify to his remarkably gentle, studious, and unassuming bearing. He was for years at the head of the school, although by no means the eldest scholar; but his thirst for knowledge seemed insatiable, and everything that he could find to learn he would take in hand. Even in these early days he was a ceaseless worker, his evenings being mostly devoted to music, at which he showed considerable talent; and many an early summer morning in our school days, when I have been over the Tottenham fields sketching, have I met him bearing a 'ponderous tome,' the title of which I once asked him, as it always seemed to be the same work, when he replied that it was 'The Stones of Venice,' and spoke of it as of a priceless treasure, scarcely letting me handle it."

THE Société d'Aquarellistes Français, as we stated last week, represented in Messrs. Bousso, Valadon & Co.'s gallery (late MM. Goupil's) in New Bond Street by a numerous body of drawings, which all interested in the progress of water-colour art in Paris will do well to study. Although by no means distinguished by uniform mastery of technique, the members of the Société are in an advancing condition, and such are the advantages of training in more difficult paths of art, that there are great possibilities before them. We notice chiefly the works of M. Beaudou, some brilliant landscapes and street views; M. de Monvel's very characteristic sketches, in full, shadowless light, of children, geni, and domestic scenes; M. J. L. Brown's energetic horses; drawings made by M. Detaille for his series of illustrations of 'L'Armée Française,' studies called 'Fumeur,' 'L'Éventail,' and 'A la Fenêtre,' by M. Flameng; landscapes by M. Harpignies of rare qualities; and some charming sketches by E. Isabey, including buildings and the sea-shore. M. J. P. Laurens might be more fortunately represented than he is on this occasion. M. Vibert will attract many

visitors by his thoroughly accomplished, if not very highly finished works. On the whole, the collection will amply reward a visit.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

THE *début* of Mdlle. Mazzoli Orsini at Covent Garden in 'La Favorita' on Thursday last week must be added to the rapidly growing list of failures this season. What voice the new-comer possesses is hard and unpleasant, and she is certainly past her prime. As an actress, however, she has evidently more than average ability. In the third and fourth acts she displayed emotional powers which made one greatly regret the absence of vocal charm.

On Monday 'Faust' was repeated with some modifications of cast, Signor Miranda playing Mephistopheles, Signor Padilla Valentine, and Mdlle. Bauermeister Siebel. In the instance last named the change was an improvement, but the general performance was so slovenly as to be beneath criticism.

At the second performance of 'Don Giovanni' on Tuesday Madame Hauk strengthened the cast by taking the part of Zerlina, but Mr. Dudley Thomas was quite unequal to the music of Don Ottavio. The production of Bizet's youthful, but charming opera 'Les Pêcheurs de Perles' is postponed until Tuesday next.

THE number of concerts of sacred music on Good Friday was unprecedented, though, as a matter of course, little or nothing was done to call for critical notice. At least half a dozen performances were given of Handel's 'Messiah' with orchestral accompaniment, and four of Dr. Stainer's 'Crucifixion.' Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' and selections from the St. Matthew and St. John Passions of Bach were also extensively performed.

THERE was no novelty at the Crystal Palace Concert last Saturday. A magnificent rendering was given of Schubert's Symphony in c, No. 9, and Madame Néruda played very brilliantly in Spohr's 'Dramatic' Concerto. Handel's Concerto for Harp, with accompaniment of two flutes and muted strings, was to have been repeated by Mr. Lockwood, by whom it was first performed on November 28th, 1885; but unfortunately the harpist was ill and the work had to be omitted. A full account of this curious concerto will be found in the *Athenæum*, No. 3032. Miss Liza Lehmann was also indisposed, and her place was taken by Miss Gomes, whose selections were scarcely suitable for these concerts. To-day the regular series ends, and next Saturday Mr. Manns's benefit concert will take place, the programme of which will be made up of works which have obtained the highest number of votes at a plebiscite to be taken at this day's performance.

THE death is announced at the age of ninety of, we think, the oldest of our music publishers, Mr. Robert Cocks. He began business on his own account as long ago as 1823.

A SELECTION from Bach's 'Christmas' Oratorio was given for the first time in Paris on the 2nd inst. by the Société Nationale.

AN opera entitled 'Harold,' by Herr Karl Pfeffer, the subject being the conquest of England by the Normans, has just been produced without any success in Vienna.

HERR SEIDL, it is announced, has definitely refused the post of conductor at the Berlin State Theatre. This will be good news for musicians in New York, where German opera has become firmly established, thanks in great measure to the admirable performances under Herr Seidl.

THE St. Cecilia Academy in Rome is organizing a series of three concerts of Rossini's music, the proceeds of which are to be given to

the fund for the monument of the composer in the Santa Croce church in Florence.

DRAMA

'EDWARD II.,' I. i. 202-7, II. iv. 8-11.

A REFERENCE to the scene seems to show that Mr. Elze's emendation is hardly required:—

K. EDW. No, spare his life, but seize upon his goods.

GAV. He shall to prison, and there die in bolts.

K. EDW. Ay, to the Tower, the Fleet, or where thou wilt.

BISH. OF COV. For this offence be thou accus'd of God!

K. EDW. Who's there? Convey this priest to the Tower.

BISH. OF COV. Thou'lt rue [this deed].

K. EDW. But, in the mean time, Gaveston, away.

And the rest of the king's speech seems to follow naturally, as well as Gaveston's final words.

The old text gives the bishop's last speech, "True, true," a corruption which I have endeavoured to amend. Kent had already said:—

Ah, brother, lay not violent hands on him!

For he'll complain unto the see of Rome.

The king did rue the deed, as we see in a subsequent scene:—

ARCH. OF CANT. Remember how the bishop was abus'd:

Either banish him that was the cause thereof,

Or I will presently discharge these lords

Of duty and allegiance due to thee.

K. EDW. It boots me not to threat; I must speak fair;

The legate of the Pope will be obey'd. [Aside.]

In the second passage to which Mr. Elze refers, his emendation appears to restore a word which has dropped from the text.

B. GOTT KINNEAR.

Dramatic Gossip.

INTO so complete neglect has Easter now fallen as a period for the production of theatrical novelty, that a single *lever de rideau* is all which at the West-End theatres has marked a season which formerly challenged in this respect the supremacy of Christmas. With the exception of the one-act piece of Mr. Buchanan at the Vaudeville, and some revivals of no special significance, Easter this year is, so far as theatres are concerned, wholly uneventful.

'A DARK NIGHT'S BRIDAL,' by Mr. Robert Buchanan, produced last Saturday at the Vaudeville, is a dramatic version of a fantasy by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, in which a man entering a château as a stranger in mediæval times finds himself compelled to choose between marriage with an unknown lady and death. Little of the quaintness of the original conception is retained in the dramatic version, nor is the acting suited to the piece. Miss Kate Rorke as the heroine, Mr. Fuller Mellich as the hero, and Mr. Royce Carleton as the tyrannical old uncle, by whose arbitrary decision marriage is forced upon two reluctant young people, played the whole in a style too modern and realistic.

'A DARK SECRET,' by Mr. James Willing, jun., first produced at the Standard Theatre and transferred to the Olympic on Saturday, seems less adapted to the new house than the old. It was competently acted by Miss Dolores Drummond, Miss Amy Steinberg, Miss Stella Brereton, Mr. Bassett Roe, and Mr. Calvert, and, in spite of some hitches, obtained a favourable reception. The stirring scene of Henley Regatta proved once more the chief attraction.

'THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,' the most popular of modern farces, has been revived at the Globe Theatre, and has resumed its hold upon the public. Mr. W. J. Hill and Mr. Penley retain the characters they formerly played of the irate uncle and the meek young curate, and stir roars of laughter. Mrs. Stephens, Miss Vane Featherstone, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Julian Cross, Mr. Draycott, and Mr. Andrews are seen to fair advantage in other characters.

'BLIND JUSTICE,' by Mr. G. C. Bertrand, a melodrama in a prologue and three acts, was given in London for the first time last Saturday at the Standard Theatre. The cast included Mr. Luigi Lablache, Mr. J. D. Coyne, and Miss Emmerson.

NEW songs and dances have been introduced into the 'Monte Cristo' burlesque, which has now run for over a hundred nights at the Gaiety.

'HELD BY THE ENEMY,' the production of which at a morning performance at the Princess's Theatre was last week chronicled, is now established in the regular bill at the same house, and is likely to obtain a long run. The cast is the same with which it was originally played.

THE Criterion Theatre, which, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Wyndham, has been closed during the week, reopens to-night with 'David Garrick.'

At various outlying theatres revivals or novelties have been given. The Grand witnesses the revival of 'Human Nature,' with Mr. Henry Neville in his original rôle, and Mrs. Maddick and Miss Isabel Bateman in other parts. Mr. George Conquest has appeared at the Surrey in Mr. Sims' drama 'The Romany Rye.' 'The Noble Vagabond' has been revived at the Pavilion; and at Sanger's a play called 'The Midnight Watch' has been performed.

THE death is announced, in her forty-sixth year, of Mrs. Evan Jones, who, under her maiden name of Henrietta Simms, played a quarter of a century ago, with grace and sweetness, though with some mannerisms of style, the heroines of Adelphi melodrama.

FROM New York the intelligence comes of the death, at the age of fifty-two, of Mr. John T. Raymond, the popular American comedian. Amongst the prominent characters played by him was Asa Trenchard to the Lord Dunderbary of Mr. Sothern.

M. LAMBROS writes from Athens on the subject on which we had a brief note last week: "A highly interesting discovery was made in the course of the excavations at the Acropolis at the beginning of March, in the shape of an inscription found near the Erechtheum. It is cut on a mutilated stone in three columns, and contains twenty lines. It consists of a list of victories in musical and dramatic competitions, similar to those previously discovered and printed in the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum' (No. 971, a, b, c, d, e). Perhaps they are parts of the same list, which may be supposed to be a general catalogue of theatrical victories put up in the time of the orator Lycurgus. The fragment may be independent or belong to the larger whole; anyhow, it is interesting because among other victories one of Æschylus is mentioned. Of the name of the Archon under whom the victory was gained has disappeared all but the letters ...κλέους. Of the name of the *phyle* victorious in the musical competition of boys the termination ...ης remains, which may without difficulty be restored as Oeneis. At the contest the Choragus was one Demodocus. The inscription runs as follows: 'Ἰπποθωντίς ἀνδρῶν Εὐκτῆμων Ἐλευσίνιος ἐχορήγει. κωμῳδῶν Εὐρυκλείδης ἐχορήγει. Εὐφρόνιος εἰδίδασκε. τραγῳδῶν Χερκλῆς Ἀφιδναί(τος) ἐχορή(γει), Αἰσχύλος εἰδίδασκεν. From the name of the Choragus we can supply the name of the Archon as Philocles. So this was the victory won by Æschylus with his 'Oresteia,' as may be inferred from the Didascalia: 'The drama was played under the Archon Philocles, Olymp. 80, 2 (according to the emendation of Meursius). Æschylus won the first prize with the "Agamemnon," the "Choephoroi," and the "Eumenides," and the satyric drama "Proteus." The Choragus was Xenocles of Aphidna.' After the mention of this victory follow the victories in the contests under the Archon Habron, who is in all probability the Archon of Ol. 80, 3, and therefore synchronous with the Bion of Diodorus, a circumstance that excites a suspicion that the name in the historian is corrupt."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. R.—G. A. K.—A. J. D. O.—W. C.—J. S. L.—R. E. C.—S. D.—R. C. H.—received. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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